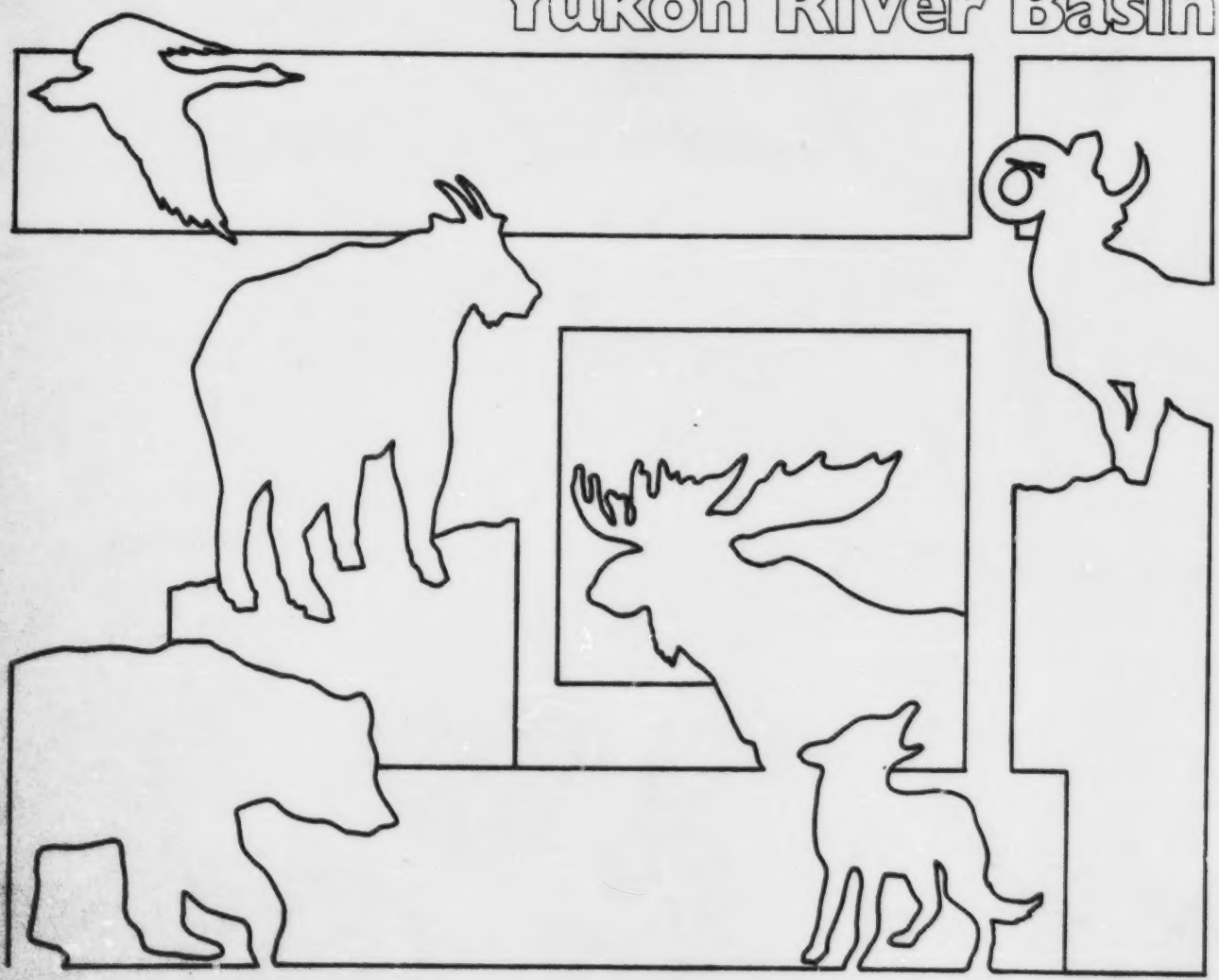
WILDLIFE

Annotated Bibliography and Information Summary on the Furbearer Resource and Trapping Industry of the Yukon River Basin



Project Report: Wildlife no.1, Appendix 2

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY

This project was completed for the Yukon River Basin Study, an intergovernmental study funded by the governments of Canada, Yukon and British Columbia.

Yukon
Department of Renewable Resources

Yukon River Basin Study
Project Report: Wildlife No. 1
Appendix II

An Annotated Bibliography and Information Summary on the Furbearer Resource and Trapping Industry of the Yukon River Basin

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Abstract

Listed are 154 summarized reports dealing with furbearers, the trapping industry and small mammals, pertaining to the Canadian portion of the Yukon River watershed (exclusive of the Porcupine River). A number of references not received in time to be annotated are listed separately. Sources include government and industrial technical reports, periodicals, university theses and books.

Acknowledgements

Brian Slough, Department of Renewable Resources, Whitehorse, provided much of the material to be annotated and directed the author to the various research sources. Dr. M. Hoefs, Department of Renewable Resources, Whitehorse, Dr. P.J. Usher, P.J. Usher Consulting Services, Ottawa, the librarians of, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton; National Library of Canada, Ottawa; National Museums, Ottawa; Department of Zoology, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Yukon Archives, Whitehorse, reacted promptly to literature requests. A number of persons allowed their personal libraries to be scrutinized or assisted in other ways in the literature search. They are: D. Russell, D. Larson, H. Jessup, B. Ereaux, Department of Renewable Resources, Whitehorse, and M. Dennington, Canadian Wildlife Service, Whitehorse.

To all these persons and institutions I am most grateful.

Introduction

This annotated bibliography provides a listing of reports dealing with furbearers, the trapping industry, and small mammals, pertaining to the Canadian portion of the Yukon River watershed (exclusive of the Porcupine River).

Sources include government and industrial technical reports, periodicals, university theses and books. Most of these are present in the library of the Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources or the Yukon Archives, both in Whitehorse. A number of reports were obtained from, the Canadian Wildlife Service Library, Ottawa and Edmonton; various university libraries; or the authors.

Summaries and key words of the following reports are presented with relevance to this report's title subjects in mind.

The bibliographic information is listed alphabetically by author. A subject index is also provided.

References which were not received in time to be annotated are listed alphabetically after the first list of references.

Annotated Titles

#1

Alaska Highway Pipeline Panel. 1977. Biological Environment. In: The transmission of Prudhoe Bay gas to American markets: a preliminary environmental comparison of the Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline and the Foothills (Yukon) Pipeline in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Winnipeg. 420 pp.

Abstract

Thirty-eight species or groups of species of the components mammals, birds, fish and vegetation are selected as a representative basis on which to compare the relative effects of the two proposed pipeline projects on the biological environment. With respect to furbearers, it is suggested that the Alaska Highway route is preferable above the Arctic Gas route. Of a number of furbearer species (wolf, wolverine, arctic fox, beaver, muskrat) a short outline of the status is presented along with a discussion of the potential impact of the two proposed pipeline routes on these species.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, distribution, management, Yukon Territory.

#2

Anderson, R.M. 1946. Catalogue of Canadian Recent Mammals. Nat.Mus.Can.Bull.102, Biol.Series 31: 1-238.

Abstract

A list of Canadian recent mammals with information on taxonomy, type locality and distribution.

Key Words: (small) mammals, taxonomy, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#3

Anon. (yearly). Fur Production. Statistics Canada: Agriculture Statistics Division. Ottawa.

Abstract

A report of the number and value of pelts produced, by kind, in Canada.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#4

Anon. (yearly). The fur industry. In: Canada Year Book. An annual review of economic, social and political developments in Canada. Supply and Services Canada. Hull.

Abstract

Presents statistics on fur harvest's values and marketing across Canada.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#5

Anon. (1932, 1936, 1941, 1947). Fur production of Canada, seasons 1930-31, 1034-35, 1939-40, 1945-46. Fur Statistics Branch. Department of Trade and Commerce. Ottawa. 21pp, 17pp, 17pp, 17pp.

Abstract

These reports present statistics of raw fur production (kind, number, total value and average value of pelts of fur bearing animals), by province or territory. Statistics of imports and exports are also included in the report.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, distribution, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#6

Anon. 1974. The National Atlas of Canada. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Information Canada. Ottawa. 254 pp.

Abstract

Atlas. Included are historical data on number, value and origin of raw furs.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, history, Yukon Territory.

#7

Anon. 1975. Report on the status of Canadian Wildlife used by the fur industry. Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Canada Fur Council. Information Canada. Ottawa. 66 pp.

Abstract

A factual account of the status of Canadian wildlife harvested by trappers and used by the international fur trade is presented, with information on population abundance, conservation methods and management employed, legal and general status, harvest 1971-72, potential harvest, value of the harvest.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, economics, abundance, management, Yukon Territory.

#8

Anon. 1976. The Canadian fur garment industry. Textile Apparel Review 8:1-7.

Abstract

This paper is a review of a survey of the fur garment industry by the Textile/Apparel Department. The present structure of the industry,its operating characteristics and performance are outlined.

Key Words: fur, economics, Yukon Territory.

#9

Anon. 1977. Proposal to purchase a trapper owned auction outlet. Prepared for Nor' West Fur Federation. P.M. Associates Ltd. Winnipeg. 77 pp.

Abstract

The study is directed towards assessing the financial viability of purchasing both Dominion Soudack Fur Auction Sales of Winnipeg, and their Edmonton subsidary known as Edmonton Fur Auction Sales (1972) Ltd.

Fur production data are presented, including those from the Yukon Territory.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#10

Anon. 1978. Report on the status of Canadian Wildlife used by the fur industry. Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, in association with the Canada Fur Council. Ottawa. 66pp.

Abstract

An account of furbearers in Canada with information on legal and general status, population abundance, conservation methods and management employed, harvest 1975-76, potential harvest (by province or territory). Also included is a table with statistics on numbers and value of pelts produced, by kind, in Canada, of the seasons 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, abundance, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#11

Anon. 1980. Kluane Indian harvesting rights. Kluane Tribal Brotherhood. Submitted to Minister of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 55 pp.

Abstract

A documentation of aboriginal interest in the lands now contained within the Kluane Game Sanctuary with suggestions of means by which native harvesting rights can be formally recognized.

Key Words: (small) mammals, harvest, southern Yukon Territory.

#12

Anon. 1981. Wildlife Ordinance. Chapter 16, Ordinances of the Yukon Territory. Government of the Yukon Territory. Whitehorse. 61 pp.

Abstract

Wildlife Ordinance.

Key Words: (small) mammals, management, Yukon Territory.

#13

Anon. (1981, 1982, 1983). Yukon Wildlife Management Projects. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 92 pp.

Abstract

The section on furbearer management presents an overview of current projects.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, management, Yukon Territory.

#14

Anon. 1982. Trapping Regulations. Wildlife Act, sections 155 and 167. Executive Council. Government of the Yukon Territory. Whitehorse.

Abstract

Describes the trapping regulations.

Key Words: fur, harvest, management, Yukon Territory.

#15

Anon. 1982. Wolf River beaver inventory. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 3 pp.

Abstract

The results of a beaver colony survey with notes on habitats of the Wolf River, Yukon Territory.

Key Words: mammals-beaver, habitat, distribution, techniques-survey, southern Yukon Territory.

#16

Anon. 1983. Trapping regulations synopsis 1983-84. Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse.

Abstract

This brochure provides information on trapping regulations, exchanging pelts, bear hunting, moose hunting, caribou hunting, trapping and land use, humane trapping in the Yukon Territory.

Key Words: fur, harvest, management, Yukon Territory.

#17

Anon. (n.d.). Humane vs inhumane traps. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch. Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 4 pp.

Abstract

This paper discusses the use of the leg-hold trap in the light of the current public debate on humane trapping. Also discussed are practical and pedagogic aspects of the introduction of a humane trapping system.

Key Words: fur, harvest, management, Yukon Territory.

#18

Anon. (n.d.). Yukon Resource Values- A Perspective. Unpubl. Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 15 pp.

Abstract

The report discusses the values of wildlife resources in comparison with forestry, focussing on the Nisutlin River valley.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, economics, southern Yukon Territory.

#19

Archibald, W.R. 1977. The history, development and present direction of the fur industry in the Yukon Territory. In: Proc.Third Ann.W.Fur Managers Conf. Alberta Recreation, Parks and Wildlife. Edmonton. pp.4-20.

Abstract

The paper presents an overview of trapping in the Yukon Territory. It outlines the utilization of furbearing animals by indigenous man prior to the arrival of whitemen and traces the development of the fur industry to the present. Critical stages in the evolution of trapping in the Yukon are identified and an assessment is made of their impact on the industry today.

Key Words: fur, harvest, history, Yukon Territory.

#20

Archibald, W.R., Olson, W. 1977. 1976/77 Fur report. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch. Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 12 pp.

Abstract

This report summarizes the fur harvest of the Yukon Territory of the season 1976/77.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#21

Archibald, R. 1978. Future of trapping in the Yukon Territory. In: Proc.4th. Ann.W.Fur Managers Conf. Yellowknife. pp. 82-88.

Abstract

Fundamental problems threatening the survival of the Canadian wild fur industry are discussed. The author provides arguments for a continued role in man's future of this renewable form of resource exploitation and suggests changes in attitudes and responsibilities both within the government and within the fur industry itself.

Key Words: fur, harvest, management.

#22

Archibald, W.R. 1978. Marten study proposal. Unpubl. Rep., Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 9 pp.

Abstract

The proposal for a marten study to develop a comprehensive management plan to ensure the perpetuity of this species and at the same time to ensure maximum economic return to Yukon trappers. Questions to be addressed relating to demography and reproductive strategy of the marten are mentioned. An outline of the methods to be used is presented.

Key Words: small mammals-marten, management, demography, reproduction, Yukon Territory.

#23

Archibald, W.R. 1978. 1977/78 Fur harvest report. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 17 pp.

Abstract

This report summarizes the fur harvest of the Yukon Territory of the season 1977/78.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#24

Archibald, R. 1978. Yukon Data System. In: Proc.4th.Ann.W.Fur Managers Conf. Yellowknife. pp. 191-200.

Abstract

The paper describes the computerized fur harvest inventory system for the Yukon Territory, introduced in 1977.

Key Words: fur, harvest, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#25

Archibald, W.R. 1979. 1978/79 Fur harvest report. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 11 pp.

Abstract

This report summarizes the fur harvest of the Yukon Territory of the season 1978/79.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#26

Archibald, R. 1980. Forest Fires and Pine Marten. In: Hoefs, M., Russell, D. (eds.). Proc. Workshop "Wildlife and Wild Fire". pp. 190-195. Whitehorse. 1979.

Abstract

The probable effects of forest fires on pine marten and the feasability of using controlled burns as a management tool for marten habitat manipulation are focussed upon. Marten are opportunistic feeders, but annual staple is red-backed vole. This vole requires mesic sites which are found in association with mature spruce or fir forests. Marten's winter hunting strategy is best adapted to mature spruce forests, as marten need shallow snow conditions or wind falls in order to be able to gain access to the under snow areas. Forests subject to extensive logging lack these conditions. During summer marten will feed on berries and voles within meadows and even burns. It appears that a mosaic of forest communities will provide greater food diversity but that such areas must be associated with mature spruce forests to provide winter cover and food. Fire moving through such a forest community should be less destructive owing to the discontinuity of fuel types. If fire is to be used, the following prerequisites would have to be recognized: 1) Pockets of mature spruce should be left for overwintering requirements, 2) It is vital to protect old growth communities, 3) Islands of mature forest should be connected with corridors to facilitate immigration.

Key Words: small mammals-marten, habitat, diet composition, management, Yukon Territory.

#27

Archibald, W.R. 1980. Marten progress report #2. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 30 pp.

Abstract

The report summarizes the findings of the Yukon marten research to date, in the Evelyn Creek study area. Marten density appeared to be .6 marten/km^2. Home ranges of two females were 4.0 and 3.6 km^2 respectively. Data of continous tracking of a female suggested that she was active for a longer period in August than in February. During the spring and fall trapping sessions were conducted to collect small mammals. Clethrionomys rutilus made up 79% of the total spring catch. The remaining 20% was divided among: Lemmus sibiricus, Microtus pennsylvanicus, Phenacanys intermedius and Synaptomys borealis. In the fall sample 84% of the specimens were C. rutilus, 6% shrews, 2% L. sibiricus and 8% unidentified.

A description of the various vegetation types in the study area is provided.

Results of the carcass analyses are also presented, including 1) the sex and age distribution of marten trapped, 2) age and number of corpora lutea of all marten in the sample which had conceived, 3) age specific mean conception rates.

Key Words: small mammals-marten, distribution, movements, abundance, reproduction, habitat, southern Yukon Territory.

#28

Archibald, R. 1980. Fur management philosophies and objectives in the Yukon. In: Proc.6th.Ann.Western Fur Managers Conf. pp.45-66. Whitehorse.

Abstract

The paper presents the territorial policy statements regarding fur management in the Yukon Territory with in additon a set of underlying principals of the Yukon Wildlife Branch which guide program direction.

Key Words: fur, management, Yukon Territory.

#29

Archibald, W.R., Jessup, R.H. 1983. Population dynamics of the Pine Marten (Martes americana) in the Yukon Territory. Don Gill Memorial Publications. University of Alberta Press (in press).

Abstract

Population dynamics of pine marten (Martes americana) were studied on a 14 km^2 study area in south-central Yukon Territory during 1978-1981. Fall and spring densities for resident marten were .6 and .4/km^2 respectively. Male home ranges averaged 6.2 km^2 and female home ranges averaged 4.7 km^2. Home ranges were exclusive within sexes. There appeared to be two periods of dispersal, one for young-of-the-year marten and one of overwintering marten. The conception rate for yearling marten (3.3) was significantly different than for older marten (3.8). Population growth rates in a harvested population appear to be a function of trapping frequency and trapping intensity. Management implications of the results are discussed.

Key Words: small mammals-marten, abundance, reproduction, harvest, management, southern Yukon Territory.

#30

Armstrong, N.A.D. 1936. Yukon yesterdays. Thirty years of adventure in the Klondike. John Long Ltd. London. 287 pp.

Abstract

Pp.248:...Our bag of fur was 28 marten, 1 cross fox, 3 weasel, 7 lynx... also 2 squirrels and 2 mice. Two martens escaped from our traps, each leaving a foot behind, and one was eaten up by some other animal, while two traps were carried off either by a marten or a lynx...(South MacMillan River).

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, central Yukon Territory.

#31

Armstrong, N.A.D. 1937. After big game in the upper Yukon. John Long. London. 287 pp.

Abstract

Pp.55:...big catch was in 1899 when two white trappers ascended the MacMillan River and put out traplines in the vicinity of what is known as Moose Lake....Their bag of marten alone totalled four hundred and eight, including some beautiful pelts. They also had a big haul of mink and lynx. Pp.56:...My record bag of poisoned wolves was nine; they were all found dead and frozen solid within 100 yards of the bait. Pp.66:...saw a large lynx along the shore...(of Yukon River, below Pelly River, 1914). Pp.95:...saw a good-sized wolverine...(Kalzas Mountains, 1914).

A short section devoted to trapping techniques is presented (pp.271-279), along with harvest statistics.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, distribution, central Yukon Territory.

#32

Auer, H.A. 1916. Camp fires in the Yukon. Stewart & Kidd Co. Cincinnati. 204 pp.

Abstract

Appendix (pp. 204): The wolf is prevalent in the region visited though like the bear he "is hard to see", but his tracks are numerous on the sandbars, indicating his presence. These wolves are quite large, are black, white, gray and mixed black and white color. They feed upon rabbits, mice, and caribou and moose calves, with an occasional sheep; their habits are those of the timber wolves of other localities.

Red foxes, silver foxes with cross, and black foxes are found in unusual numbers in this region, and with mink, otter, lynx, and ermine complete the quota of fur-bearing animals. Ground squirrels, called by the guides "gophers", but being quite different from the true gopher, are very abundant and furnish food for both the Indian native and for the grizzly bears.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#33

Baker, R.H. 1951. Mammals taken along the Alaska Highway. Univ.Kansas Publ. Mus.Nat.Hist. 5(9): 87-117.

Abstract

Mammals from along the Alaska Highway were obtained for the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History in the summers of 1947 and 1948. It is recognized that not all of the kinds of mammals at any one locality were taken. The following species were recorded from the Yukon River basin: Sorex cinereus cinereus Kerr, S. obscurus obscurus Merriam, S. palustris navigator (Baird), Lepus americanus macfarlani Merriam, Tamiasciurus hudsonicus columbiensis A.H. Howell, Citellus parryii plesius (Osgood), Eutamias minimus caniceps Osgood, Peromyscus maniculatus algidus Osgood, P. m. borealis Mearns, Synaptomys borealis dalli Merriam, Clethrionomys rutilus dawsoni (Merriam), Microtus pennsylvanicus alcorni, M. p. drummondii (Audubon and Bachman), M. longicaudus vellerosus J.A. Allen, M. oeconomus macfarlani Merriam, Mus musculus Linnaeus, Zapus hudsonicus alascensis Merriam, Erethizon dorsatum myops Merriam, Canis latrans incolatus Hall, C. lupus pambasileus Elliot, Vulpes fulva abietorum Merriam, Ursus species, Mustela erminea richardsonii Bonaparte, M. vison energumenos (Bangs), Lynx canadensis canadensis Kerr.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, southern Yukon Territory.

#34

Banci, V.A. 1982. The wolverine in British Columbia: distribution, methods of determining age and status of Gulo gulo vancouverensis. B.Sc. Honours Thesis. Department of Biology, Simon Fraser University. Burnaby. 125 pp.

Abstract

A systematic study of wolverine was carried out using cranial measurements from samples collected from the British Columbia mainland, Vancouver Island and the Yukon Territory. No significant correlations between cranial dimensions and absolute age were evident. Several measurements distinguish juveniles from adults in pooled samples although variability was high. The enamel-line age determination technique was examined. The method is not recommended for aging wolverine due to high variability and difficulty in application. The value of cementum analysis for aging wolverine is discussed. Inter-sex and inter-regional comparisons were carried out using multivariate technique, discriminant analysis. Correct classification of 85.7%, 100% ann 100% was achieved for Mainland, Island and Yukon sexes, respectively. 94.1%, 100% and 42.9% of males, and 87.5%, 100% and 85.7% of females were correctly classified for Mainland, Island and Yukon regions, respectively. Both inter-sex and inter-regional differences are not consistent and cannot be applied to the species as a whole. Differences between regions are not as great as for sexes. Males display greater variability than do females. The mainland sample displays the greatest variation among the three, indicating there may be more than one regional population on the Mainland. Inter-regional differences are slight and interpreted as a result of environmental modification. Results do not support subspecific classification for Gulo gulo vancouverensis. Wolverine in British Columbia are of general distribution. Wolverine on Vancouver Island are rare and occur mainly in the central mountainous regions. Habitat requirements and population characteristics need to be determined for Gulo in British Columbia.

Key Words: mammals- wolverine, distribution, taxonomy, techniques-measurements/ age-determination, Yukon Territory.

#35

Banci, V. 1983. Ecology and behaviour of Yukon wolverine: a research proposal. Simon Fraser University, Burnaby. In: Proc.34th Alaska Science Conf. Whitehorse. pp.74.

Abstract

Criteria to be addressed in this study: a) Home range and movements, b) Habitat use, c) Population characteristics, d) Indices and population monitoring techniques.

Key Words: mammals-wolverine, research, movements, habitat, techniques-telemetry, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#36

Banfield, A.W.F. 1961. Notes on the mammals of the Kluane Game Sanctuary, Yukon Territory. Nat.Mus.Can.Bull.172, Biol.Series 65: 128-135.

Abstract

An annotated list of mammals recorded in the Kluane Game Sanctuary in June 1951 and May 1955. They are as follows: Cinereus Shrew, Grizzly Bear, Black Bear, Timber Wolf, Coyote, Fox, Pine Marten, Short-tailed Weasel, Mink, Otter, Wolverine, Lynx, Hoary marmot, Ground Squirrel, Yukon Chipmunk, Red Squirrel, Beaver, White-footed Mouse, Red-backed Vole, Long-tailed Vole, Muskrat, Porcupine, Collared Pika, Varying Hare, Moose, Osborn Caribou, Stone's Sheep.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#37

Banfield, A.W.F. 1974. The mammals of Canada. University of Toronto Press. Toronto. 438 pp.

Abstract

Account of Canada's mammals, with information on phylogenetic relationships, physical characteristics, habits, population densities, home ranges, food habits, reproductive patterns, economic importance, distribution.

Key Words: (small) mammals, taxonomy, behavior, abundance, diet composition, reproduction, economics, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#38

Beare, S.S. 1983. Diversity and habitat preference of small mammals in southern Yukon. In: Proc. 34th Alaska Science Conf. Whitehorse. pp.68.

Abstract

During a study of small mammals near km 42 on the South Canol road, south-central Yukon Territory, 1142 animals of 14 species were captured in 23940 trap nights in 1979, 1980 and 1981. The Northern Red-Backed Vole (Clethrionomys rutilus), which inhabited five habitat types, constituted 82.3% of the total catch and was clearly the numerically dominant species. The Meadow Vole (Microtus pennsylvanicus), second in abundance, accounted for 3.6% of the total captures, with 12 species comprising the remaining 14.1%. Clethrionomys rutilus abundance showed variation among seasons, years and habitats, but there was little evidence of multiannual cycle. Various demographic parameters were examined in an attempt to determine the habitat preferred by Clethrionomys rutilus. Although abundances of this vole differed among habitats, body weight, body length and condition showed no significant differences among habitats. Young of the year voles were predominantly in age class I in 1979 and age class II in 1980, presumably as a result of an earlier onset of breeding in the second year. Otherwise age structure was similar across habitats. Overwintered females had more and significantly larger litters than young of the year females but there was significant difference in reproductive output per female between habitats.

Key Words: small mammals, distribution, abundance, demography, reproduction, habitat, techniques-capture/recapture, southern Yukon Territory.

#39

Beaver, R. 1978. An evaluation of the impact on fur bearers of the Alaska Highway realignment. Prepared for Department of Public Works and Yukon Game Branch, Government of the Yukon Territory. Wildlife Management Branch. Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 26 pp.

Abstract

A ground based survey of the proposed realignments to the Alaska Highway, conducted in July and August of 1978, revealed six areas of potential conflict between fur bearer populations found in such areas and the activities associated with reconstruction. Rationale for the delineation of such areas is given and encompassed the concerns of: 1) habitat destruction or alteration, 2) disturbance, 3) increased public access. Recommendations for alternate construction timing and/or routings are presented. Mapping of forest tree and shrub species in conjunction with evidence of fur bearer presence was not sufficient to allow definitive predictions of impact to be made from habitat maps alone, however, trends are noted and discussed. Maps are presented also to assist in the orientation of field personnel. Investigation of known borrow pit sites is conducted but more sites are anticipated and deserve similar treatment as they become known. Additional survey work, as proposed in the agreement, is supported in specific impact areas as outlined.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, distribution, management, techniques-survey, southern Yukon Territory.

#40

Bond, J.H. 1948. From out of the Yukon. Binfords and Mort. Portland. 220 pp.

Abstract

Pp.188:...This was about the largest wolf I had ever seen...(along the Beaver River, Mayo). Pp.201:...and as we drifted closer I saw that it was a large lynx...(Stewart River).

Key Words: mammals, distribution, central Yukon Territory.

#41

Boutin, S. 1979. Spacing behaviour of snowshoe hares in relation to their population dynamics. M.Sc.Thesis. Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia. Vancouver.

Abstract

The importance of spacing behavior on snowshoe hare population dynamics was studied in the Kluane Lake, Yukon area from May 1978 to July 1979. Two study sites, each consisting of a 9.29 ha live-trapping grid, were used to capture and tag animals. Numbers were increasing over the study with May breeding densities going from 8 in 1978 to 20 in 1979. The increase was a result of higher than average (12.25 young caught per female) natality rates. Yearly juvenile and adult survival rates were equal at 20%.

A total of 116 hares were equipped with radio-transmitters during the study. These were monitored to determine home range locations and individual movements. Home ranges overlapped by at least 30% between and within sexes throughout the year. Home averaged larger for males (4-8 ha) than females (3-5 ha). During periods of birth, females contracted the size of their home range but not significantly. Fourteen radio-tagged individuals dispersed during the study. They moved an average of 1045 m and were from all age and sex classes with the exception of adult males.

To determine the importance of spacing behavior on breeding females' home ranges and movements I removed a small group of individuals from a much larger group of radio-tagged animals. The initial removal was done 10 days before the birth of the first litters and was then repeated 10 days before birth of the second litters. Home ranges were monitored before and after each removal and compared to a control area. Females did not increase their use of the removal area nor was it colonized by individuals from beyond the ring of radio-tagged animals. This suggests that breeding female densities were not limited by spacing behaviour. Females did shift use of their home range after the removal by spending up to 30% more time on the removal side of their range. This suggests that females use their range in a manner that avoids interaction.

Adult females were removed from one of the study areas during the late breeding season to assess their influence on juvenile movements and survival. There were no significant differences in these aspects between the manipulated area and control.

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However, telemetry showed that juvenile and adult female home ranges overlapped little on the control area during September. The movements to create this situation were done by juveniles at a time before they could be trapped or radio-tagged. This suggests that some juveniles may leave their parents' home ranges at a time prior to which is detectable by conventional trapping and telemetry. The need for further investigation in this area is stressed.

Key Words: small mammals-snowshoe hare, behavior, movements, techniques-telemetry, capture, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#42

Boutin, S. 1980. Effect of spring removal experiments on the spacing behavior of female snowshoe hares. Can. J. Zool. 58(12): 2167-2174.

Abstract

On an area in the southern Yukon four adult female snowshoe hares were removed in May 1979, 10 days before birth of the first litter. For the next 35 days, movements of the surrounding females were monitored by livetrapping and telemetry, and compared with those of females on a control area. The experiment was repeated in June 1979 by removing six more females. Animals adjacent to the removal areas did not shift their home ranges to cover the vacated area, nor did immigrants come in from further outside. Females did spend significantly more time on that portion of their range neares the removal areas. Females use their home range in a manner that would be expected to avoid interaction. Spacing behavior following first litter conception did not limit breeding density.

Key Words: small mammals-snowshoe hare, behavior, techniques-telemetry, capture-recapture, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#43

Boutin, S. 1980. Spacing behaviour of snowshoe hares and its effect on population density. Ph.D.Thesis. Department of Zoology. University of British Columbia. Vancouver.

Abstract

If spacing behaviour of snowshoe hares limits juvenile survival and recruitment during summer, removal of this behaviour should produce an increase in these parameters. During the summers of 1980 and 1981 I removed all adults from an 8 ha trapping grid and all first litter juveniles from another. Experiments were conducted in the southwestern Yukon during a period when hare populations were at peak densities. The experimental removals did not increase survival, but recruitment relative to control areas was higher to the adult removal grid in 1980 and to both the adult removal and juvenile removal grids in 1981. To determine whether juveniles trapped for the first time were residents or immigrants, I implanted adult females with calcium-45. This was passed to nursing young and could be detected by scintillation counting of a sample of bone tissue taken from new recruits. Any juvenile without radioactive calcium was classed as an immigrant. The increase in recruitment on the removal areas was due to increased immigration. The number of resident recruits was equal on all study areas. Results support the hypothesis that spacing behaviour limits juvenile immigration but not survival. However, immigration to control areas was also high with immigrants making up 70% of the total number of juveniles present on the areas in October.

If food limits snowshoe hare numbers, addition of food should lead to increased numbers through higher survival and immigration. If food supply influences spacing behaviour of hares, home range size should decrease with food addition. I supplied peak (1980) and declining (1981) hare populations on 8 ha grids (one in 1980 and 2 in 1981) with laboratory rabbit chow for 1-4 months during March through June. Population size was determined by live-trapping and movements of animals were monitored by radio telemetry. Food addition decreased weight loss and improved survival of hares in both years. Onset of breeding was advanced in males but not females. In 1980, the number of males on the food addition area was 1.4 times higher than those on the control area while the number of females did not differ. In 1981, numbers of

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males and females were up to 3.6 and 3.2 times higher respectively on the food addition area as compared to those on the control area. The differences were due mainly to increased immigration. Residents responded to food addition by decreasing home range size in 1980 but not in 1981. Movement of immigrants, as monitored by telemetry, to the food addition area indicated that some established home ranges there while others returned to their old home ranges. Results support the hypothesis that hare densities are limited by winter food supply during the early phase of the cycle and possibly during the peak phase as well. A decrease in home range size was not necessary for immigration to occur.

To examine the relationship of dispersal to changes in snowshoe hare numbers, I monitored dispersal of hares during a population increase, peak, and early decline (1978-1982). Two methods were used: 1) a conventional removal grid in which all animals caught each trapping session were removed and 2) telemetry monitoring of radio-collared individuals. The number of animals caught on the removal area was correlated with density on the control area but per capita dispersal rate was not. Both the number of dispersers and the per capita dispersal rate were highest during the period of peak densities on the control area. Dispersal, as measured by the removal grid, was not density dependent.

Only 23 of 265 radio-collared animals dispersed during the study. Dispersal accounted for an average of 11% of the losses of radio-collared animals during the population decline. Results from both telemetry and the removal grid indicated that the decline in hare numbers was not due to dispersal. The amount of dispersal as determined by the removal grid was much higher than that determined by telemetry. The difference was more pronounced during the population peak and early decline. This was due to the removal grid over-estimating the average amount of dispersal that was occurring because it attracted animals to it. These results point to the need to be more critical of the underlying assumptions of the removal grid method as a way of monitoring dispersal.

Key Words: small mammals-snowshoe hare, behaviour, reproduction, movements, techniques-capture/recapture, telemetry, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#44

Boyer, P.C. 1981. *East Kluane land use plan. Draft final.* Prepared for: Resource Planning Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 47 pp.

Abstract

Pp.11:...With the exception of wolverine, which is rare, a much greater harvest of all other furbearers could be sustained in the planning area. Translated into economic terms per trapper this could mean a 3-7 fold increase in economic return assuming a buoyant fur market. The high usage of traplines, combined with the predominance of native people trapping suggests the importance of the fur resource to the pursuit of a traditional land based lifestyle. The recommended policy for the planning area recognizes trapping as an important contributor to the lifestyle of the area and designates the lowland areas where the priority species (e.g. squirrels, muskrats, and beaver) are largely harvested as secondary uses.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, management, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#45

Bunnell, F.L. 1980. Fire and Furbearers. Report to Forest Resources Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Unpubl. Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 60 pp.

Abstract

The report deals with the effects of fire on northern furbearers. Non-extensive and infrequent fires should benefit beaver, muskrat and mink. Fire should have no detrimental effect on arctic fox and little on red fox. Lynx probably require mature forests as winter cover; their major prey species recovers within two years of burning. Squirrel will decline dramatically following an intense burn and will not recover within 20 to 25 years. Marten require mature forests as winter cover. They will benefit from small burns if winter cover exists within their home range.

Obvious gaps in available information regarding the potential impact of fire on furbearers appear to be: 1) Patterns of vegetation succession in boreal forest, 2) Effects of fire on aquatic resources, 3) Effects of fire on small mammal species, 4) Empirical evidence of fire's effect on furbearers, 5) Biology of the major furbearers.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, management, research, Yukon Territory.

#46

Cameron, A.W. 1952. Notes of mammals of Yukon. Nat.Mus.Can.Bull. 126: 176-184.

Abstract

A faunal survey of southern Yukon Territory was made in the summer of 1949. This paper is a report on the taxonomy of this collection with annotations regarding numerical status, distribution, and other pertinent data drawn from notes maintained by the field collectors. Included are: Cinereous Shrew, Mountain Water Shrew, Little Brown Bat, Black Bear, Grizzly Bear, Short-tailed Weasel, American Wolverine, Red Fox, Coyote, Timber Wolf, Hoary Marmot, Yukon Ground Squirrel, Yukon Chipmunk, St.Elias Red Squirrel, Yukon Flying Squirrel, Deer Mouse, Dawson Red-backed Mouse, Meadow Vole, Macfarlane's Tundra Vole, Muskrat, Snowshoe Hare, Moose, Dall's Sheep.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, southern Yukon Territory.

#47

Clarke, C.H.D. 1946. Biological reconnaissance of lands adjacent to the Alaska Highway in northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Lands, Parks and Forests Branch. Department of Mines and Resources. Ottawa. 41 pp.

Abstract

Included is a list of mammals reported along the Alaska Highway. Pp.30:... With respect to fine fur in the Yukon the situation is not so encouraging. In many areas there is a depletion of long standing, but remaining stocks are still well enough distributed to provide the basis for general rehabilitation. Pp.31: ...when first discovered there was a good supply of fine fur. Now marten and beaver are very scarce...Lynx are more common but still do not contribute nearly as much to the fur crop of the region as some much cheaper species. Foxes, wolves, coyotes, muskrats, and mink, have remained common. So far as records go fox has always been the leading fur of the region. A list of certain mammals with notes on status and distribution is provided.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, fur, harvest, Yukon Territory.

#48

Cottrell, T.J. 1975. An evaluation of the National Park planning process with implication for wildlife: a case study of Kluane National Park. M.A. Thesis, Faculty of Environmental Studies, University of Waterloo. 241 pp.

Abstract

The planning process for new National Parks has become more significant as recreational pressure increases and users influence development of Parks. This study outlines that process and evaluates it in relation to Kluane National Park. The study also shows how data on wildlife resources, specifically canid predators and their prey, may be used to correlate the planning process with park ecosystems, and determine management programs for compatible uses.

The following is a summary of material relevant to furbearers. Slightly over 50 wolves in three groups use the park although the boundary does not enclose the total range of any pack. Two active dens were found; one adjacent to Kathleen Lake, the other south of Onion Lake. Both areas are critical to the wolves and contain some of the most important habitat for prey species of any areas within the park. Slightly over 50 percent of the wolves' diet during the spring was moose. Other foods were mainly small mammals. There were significant differences in the foods eaten by the adults and pups at both dens. During the denning period, the wolves may require small mammals as food near the den due to the restrictive influences of the pups on the pack's ability to catch large prey away from the den.

Key Words: mammals-wolf, diet composition, techniques-faecal analysis, south-western Yukon Territory.

#49

Cruikshank, J. 1974. Through the eyes of strangers: a preliminary survey of land use history in the Yukon during the late nineteenth century. Report to the Yukon Territorial Government and the Yukon Archives. Whitehorse. 154 pp.

Abstract

This report is a summary of what has been written about Yukon Indian history and land use up until the early decades of this century. It surveys some of the evidence which geography, biology, archeology, history and ethnography could contribute to a comprehensive study of historical land use. A brief account of fur animals and of the history of the fur trade is provided.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, economics, history, Yukon Territory.

#50

Dawson, G.M. 1887. Report on an exploration in the Yukon District, N.W.T. and adjacent northern portion of British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada. Ottawa. 244 pp.

Abstract

Included are some fur harvest statistics.

Key Words: harvest, fur, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#51

Deems, Jr., E.F., Pursley, D. 1978. North American Furbearers. Their Management, Research and Harvest Status in 1976. International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in cooperation with Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Maryland. 157 pp.

Abstract

A survey of the management, research and harvest status of furbearers in North America during 1976.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, management, research, harvest, Yukon Territory.

#52

Deems, Jr., E.F., Pursley, D. 1981. North American Furbearer Research Conducted in 1979/80. International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in cooperation with Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Maryland. 62 pp.

Abstract

A survey of furbearers research conducted in North America, during 1979.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, research, Yukon Territory.

#53

Deems jr., E.F., Pursley, D. (eds.). 1983. North American Furbearers. A contemporary reference. International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in cooperation with Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Maryland. 217 pp.

Abstract

This book discusses the management, controversy and economic values associates with wild furbearers, and it details the general status of 30 of North America's major terrestrial, semi-aquatic and aquatic furbearers. Of each species, information on description, habitat, feeding habits, behavior, reproduction, population status and utilization status, as well as management status is provided.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, management, economics, statistics, habitat, diet composition, behavior, reproduction, harvest, abundance, Yukon Territory.

#54

Donaldson, I. 1971. A report on the Yukon River, Yukon Territory. Wild River Survey. National Parks Service. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa. 18 pp.

Abstract

Pp.5:...Fauna along the river consists of ...Lynx, fox, wolf, porcupine, beaver, muskrat...(between Whitehorse and Lake Laberge). Pp.6:...wolf, lynx, eagles, hawks, geese, ducks, and a wide assortment of small game and birds inhabit the area...(Lake Laberge).

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, southern and central Yukon Territory.

#55

Elson, M.S., Steigenberger, L.W. 1976. An environmental assessment of the Sixty Mile River in summer. Submitted to Cogosa Mining Corp. by Northern Natural Resource Services Ltd., Vancouver. 115 pp.

Abstract

This report presents the results of our survey conducted in June 1976 of the Sixty Mile River on behalf of Cogosa Mining Corp. Preliminary information was collected to form a data base with respect to renewable resources in the valley from which to predict the effects of proposed large scale mining activity. Emphasis was placed on the collection of fisheries data.

(Included is a note of observations on wolves and other furbearers).

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, northern Yukon Territory.

#56

Envirocon Ltd. 1977. An environmental comparison of alternative pipe line corridors in the Yukon Territory; Volume 1 and 2. Submitted to the Environmental Assessment Panel Alaska. Highway Pipeline Project. Envirocon Ltd. Vancouver. 214 pp.

Abstract

A comparison of the environmental implications of major alternative gas pipeline corridors through the Yukon Territory. A program was designed to achieve an overall integration of potential environmental impacts. The impact values were computed and the corridors compared. The preference rankings conflicted, with the conclusion that a meaningfull overall ranking of these alternative corridors cannot be derived. It is concluded that factors other than environmental ones should be considered to arrive at a definitive decision regarding pipeline corridors in the Yukon Territory (Aquatic furbearers are included as one of the eight parameters of the wildlife component).

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, management, Yukon Territory.

#57

Fitzgerald, J.B. (n.d.). Yukon Fur Bearers. Wildlife Management Branch. Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 28 pp.

Abstract

A short description of the furbearing animals of the Yukon Territory with notes on their ecology and distribution.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, behaviour, diet composition, habitat, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#58

Fuller, W.A. 1955. Report on a general reconnaissance of game conditions in southern Yukon. Unpubl.Rep. Canadian Wildlife Service. Whitehorse. 9 pp.

Abstract

Pp.1:...Fur bearing animals have received little attention in recent years because of the reduced prices for most species... Pp.7:...The people interviewed ran the spectrum from "not enough predator control" to "too much predator control"...predator control is perhaps the "hottest" game issue in the Territory today... (included is a list of wolf occurrence records).

Pp.9:...Little opportunity to gather information on fur bearers presented itself. Beaver seems to be in a satisfactory position at present but many persons fear that the species could be easily decimated following a return of higher prices. Marten is another valuable species which requires investigation.

Key Words: (small) mammals, harvest, abundance, Yukon Territory.

#59

Fuller, W.A. 1957. Preliminary report on predator control in Yukon Territory. Unpubl.Rep. Canadian Wildlife Service. Whitehorse. 8 pp.

Abstract

Predator control has been carried on in the Yukon Territory for the past four years. The purpose of Fuller's participation in this year's (1957) program was to begin to collect information which could be used to evaluate (1) the need for predator control and (2) the efficiency of the program in killing wolves. It was decided to have about 40 bait stations frozen in for subsequent reexamination (in the areas: Ross River, Dawson City, Old Crow, Atlin Road, Y.T.-N.W.T. boundary, Kluane Game Sanctuary). The author was plagued by bad luck in placing these stations (adverse weather, unserviceable aircraft).

Key Words: mammals-wolf, harvest, management, Yukon Territory.

#60

Fuller, W.A. 1958. Wolf control in Yukon Territory 1957-58. Unpubl.Rep. Canadian Wildlife Service. Whitehorse. 7 pp.

Abstract

A small scale wolf control project was carried out in the Yukon Territory in 1956-57 and the results were considered to be inconclusive. The program for 1957-58 was designed to complement the earlier program in order to reach some more definite conclusions. The preliminary results of 1956-57 were confirmed: wolves do not appear to be abundant over most of the Territory. It is felt that wolves are not common enough to constitute a hazard to game populations over most of the Territory. There is evidence in the age-ratios of the wolves destroyed that the population is probably in the low of population cycle. A low intensity program should be carried on to detect a population increase.

Key Words: mammals-wolf, harvest, abundance, management, Yukon Territory.

#61

Fuller, W.A. 1959. The need for predator control in Yukon Territory. Unpubl. Rep. Canadian Wildlife Service. Whitehorse. 5 pp.

Abstract

This report presents the results of three winters of predator control in Yukon Territory. The wolf population appeared to be at a low ebb during the three winters of the study. The few wolves taken by poison stations have been costly and have probably had no net effect on either wolf or game populations. The age-structure of the sample of the population examined suggests that the most likely future development will be an increase in wolves. The cost of killing wolves is inversely proportional to the abundance thereof and to this extent wolf control follows the well known economic laws of supply and demand and diminishing returns. If predator control is to be used as a tool of game management it must be under the control of the Game Department. Historical (not biological) evidence shows beyond reasonable doubt that poison, under the control of the state, is the only effective means to control wolves. The program as carried on for the past three years is supplying important information about the abundance, distribution and population trends of wolves. While the population is low, this aspect is of greater potential importance than the actual wolf kill. The annual expenditure is not felt to be unreasonable in relation to the information obtained and it is strongly recommended for the program to continue.

Key Words: mammals- wolf, harvest, management, economics, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#62

Gauthier, D., Harestad, A. 1983. Foraging behaviour and risk of predation in arctic ground squirrels (Spermophilus paryii). Simon Fraser University. Burnaby. In: Proc.34th Alaska Science Conf. pp.75. Whitehorse.

Abstract

Hypothesis concerning the effects of risk of predation on foraging behaviour of arctic ground squirrels were tested by manipulating the risk of predation in natural habitats. First season of work showed that relative time spent in feeding and predator detection varies with the level of risk of predation as well as the spatial patterns of feeding activities and the diet selection.

Key Words: small mammals-arctic ground squirrel, behavior, diet composition, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#63

Geist, V., Ogilvie, R. 1972. Report on the McArthur Range, Yukon. Ct. Site 20, Panel 10. Unpubl. Rep. Environmental Sciences Centre and Department of Biology. University of Calgary. 86 pp.

Abstract

The report describes the unique features of this area, it specifies boundaries for the ecological reserve, and it proposes recommendations for its future management (with notes on the occurrence and distribution of small mammals and furbearers).

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, central Yukon Territory.

#64

Geist, V., Ogilvie, R.T., Reid, D.E., Gubbe, D.H. Hubbard, I.D. 1974. Report on Wolf Lake panel 10, c.t. site 18. Unpubl.Rep. Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary. 238 pp.

Abstract

The proposed Wolf Lake ecological reserve encompasses, on a minimum of land, a complete ecosystem representative of the Cassiar biotic communities of the southern Yukon and north-central British Columbia. Its size is about 2.320 square miles, much of which is unproductive land but necessary to support the following significant areas: the Nisutlin River delta, the Wolf River, the Moraine Lakes, the greater part of the Englishman's and Cassiar Ranges.

The following is a summary of information pertaining to furbearers. Beaver are quite common in the proposed reserve area. The density of hoary marmot is very low. It is felt to be unlikely that the two wolf packs believed to be in the proposed reserve area exceed 25 animals each. Wolverine are fairly common in the area. Otter were seen on the Nisutlin River. A list of furbearers and small mammals expected to be found in the area is presented.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, southern Yukon Territory.

#65

Gill, D. 1978. Large mammals of the MacMillan Pass area, Northwest Territories and Yukon. Amax Northwest Mining Co.Ltd. Vancouver. 59 pp.

Abstract

Includes the record of a kill of a Dall's sheep by a wolverine, in the headwaters of a Hess River tributary.

Key Words: mammals, distribution, eastern Yukon Territory.

#66

Green, J.E. 1977. Population regulation and annual cycles of activity and dispersal in the arctic ground squirrel. M.Sc. Thesis, Department of Zoology. University of British Columbia. Vancouver. 193 pp.

Abstract

To determine if social behaviour is related to dispersal and to population regulation, a study was conducted of population changes and behaviour of two populations of arctic ground squirrel, Spermophilus undulates, in Kluane National Park. Within each study site, a control area and one experimental area in which resident animals were removed at regular intervals. On one site, two additional experiments were conducted. One involved the provision of an additional food supply and the other, a continuous removal of all adult males. The annual activity pattern of arctic ground squirrels in the Kluane region was characterized by a 7-8 month period of hibernation, emergence, establishment of territories, a short breeding period, development and emergence of young, restoration of fat deposits, establishment of fall territories and entry into hibernation. Two peaks of agressive behaviour, as evidenced by interaction rates and wounding occurred, both coincident with the establishment of territories. The number of resident breeding adults changed little during the two and a half years of this study. Some fluctuations in the total population occurred as a result of mature animal and juvenile dispersal and recruitment of young. Four possible sources of in situ loss were investigated: predation, disease, starvation and dispersal. Loss due to disease of starvation was negligible. Interspecific predation accounted for an estimated 10-15% of the total annual loss. The three measures of dispersal: immigration to removal and control areas and emigration to control areas showed similar seasonal peaks. The correlation between the three measures indicates that dispersal is the major cause of in situ loss. Mature females dispersal was highest in August. Juvenile male dispersal was related to body size. Larger juvenile males tended to disperse first. A hypothesis is proposed suggesting that body size is related to the initiation of adult: juvenile aggression and the subsequent dispersal of juveniles. Behavioural comparisons of dispersing and resident animals indicated few differences. Overall, dispersing animals tended to initiate fewer and receive more agonistic behaviour than resident animals. Animals of one class received and initiated most agonistic behaviour with animals of the same age and/or

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sex. This suggests that aggression among animals of the same class may be an important cause of dispersal, particularly in juveniles. Further, related animals tended to show higher rates of amicable behaviour and lower levels of physical aggression than unrelated animals. A graphical model of population regulation in arctic ground squirrels based on behavioural and demographic relationships observed in this study, is proposed.

Key Words: (small) mammals-arctic ground squirrel, behavior, movement, disease, reproduction, techniques-capture/recapture, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#67

Hagmeier, E.M. 1955. The genus Martes (Mustelidae) in North America: its distribution, variation, classification, phylogeny and relationship to Old World forms. Ph.D.Thesis. Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia. Vancouver. 469 pp.

Abstract

Three subgenera of the genus Martes exist in the world today. The first, Martes, consists of the following species: M. americana, M. foina, M. martes, M. melampus and M. zibellina; the second, Pekania, of only one, M. pennanti; and the third, Charronia, of one, M. flavigula, with sometimes a second, M. guatkinsi.

Of the subgenus of Martes, M. americana, M. martes, M. zibellina and possibly M. melampus are so closely related morphologically that there appears good reason to believe that they all belong to one species.

Two species occur in North America, namely M. american and M. pennanti. Until recently M. americana was considered to be made of two species, M. americana and M. caurina, and thirteen or so subspecies. The recent work of P.L. Wright indicates that while the two "species" are distinctive morphologically, they intergrade at the point where their ranges meet and must be considered one species, made up of three subspecies.

The concept of the subspecies proves in many respects to be unsatisfactory. It lacks reality, it involves the arbitrary partitioning of continea, it possesses no lower limit, and it is determined deductively, among other failings. This, together with the clinal nature of variation in the marten and fisher leads to the conclusion that marten of the New World should be considered represented by only two subspecies (M. a. americana and M. a. caurina), the fisher by one species, and no named subspecies.

The distribution of marten and fisher corresponds closely to the distribution of the northern evergreen forests. The distribution is less precise in fisher than in marten.

Fossils referable to the genus Martes are first recorded from the Miocene of both the Old and New Worlds. Twenty-eight fossil species are known (when synonyms are disposed of) of which five are still living, two of them in North America. It appears that modern martens and fishers arrived in the New World (or evolved there) late in the Pliocene or early in the Pleistocene.

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During the Pleistocene marten found habitable environments in the forest refugia of southeastern United States, the Rocky Mountains south of the ice sheet, the Coast and Cascade Mountains south of the ice sheet, and in Alaska and Yukon. Fisher presumably occurred in all of these except the Alaska-Yukon one. With post-glacial climatic amelioration they migrated to the regions of their present occurrence.

Key Words: small mammals-marten, taxonomy, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#68

Hagmeier, E.M. 1956. Distribution of marten and fisher in North America. Can. Field-Naturalist 70(4): 149-168.

Abstract

Pp.163:...Marten: present through all of the forested part of the Territory, at least as far north as MacMillan River. Their present status is good and promises to remain so although the present total take is not equal to that of the catches of some single trappers 35 to 40 years ago. A locality not mapped is the lower Yukon region.

Fisher: Rand wrote that they barely enter the southern Yukon. The same author reported that "Mr. Drury of Whitehorse...trades a few fisher, but they do not average one a year, and he did not know of a single pelt that had undoubtedly been taken in Yukon...That fisher do occur in southeast Yukon, as usually assumed, is supported by trappers Leitman and Carmen of Tobally Lakes, and Larsen of Beaver River. The former have taken three in several years' trapping; the latter one fisher in several years' trapping..." Rand said two to 38 skins have been traded in Yukon from 1920 to 1942, but gave no assurance that any were taken within the Territory. Turner reported that they occurred in the upper Yukon valley, but I do not know if he meant that portion in the Territory or not.

Key Words: small mammals-marten, fisher, distribution, fur, harvest, Yukon Territory.

#69

Hartman, G.F. 1981. Managing non-native renewable resource use in the north: rising expectations in unproducitve ecosystems. In: Freeman, M.M.R. (ed.). Proc. First. Int. Symp. Renew. Resources and the Economy of the North. Banff. pp. 30-55.

Abstract

A comprehensive survey of non-native renewable resource use and its management in view of its productive capabilities, general limitations, and competition with non-renewable resource development.

(Included are statistics of big game harvest, fur harvest, as well as a list of mammals with notes on status, distribution and abundance).

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, statistics, distribution, abundance, Yukon Territory.

#70

Hartmann, G.F., Hayes, R. (n.d.). Threatened species in Yukon, a preliminary list of birds and mammals. Unpubl. Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 43 pp.

Abstract

A list of birds and mammals found in Yukon Territory with notes on their status, discussed in the light of their special circumstances and potential environmental changes.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, habitat, Yukon Territory.

#71

Herrick, R. 1977. Natural history themes and resources study, Yukon River, Yukon Territory. Agreements for Recreation and Conservation. Planning Division. Parks Canada. Ottawa. 166 pp.

Abstract

This report provides baseline information on the natural resources within the 648 mile long Yukon River corridor from Bennett to the Alaska-Yukon boundary. It is an initial step toward bringing the amount of natural history information up to the level of human history information in order that all the values can be considered in recreational concept planning for the Yukon River corridor.

A short note of mammals, including furbearers, along the Yukon River corridor is provided.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, distribution, western Yukon Territory.

#72

Hoefs, M., Benjey, W.G. 1971. The park in perpetual planning: the Kluane Park Reserve, Yukon. Can.Field-Naturalist 85: 261-265.

Abstract

Pp.262:...Other large mammals include wolf, coyote, black bear, lynx, wolverine, red fox, beaver, otter, muskrat and mink.

Key Words: mammals, distribution, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#73

Hoefs, M. 1973. Ecological investigation in Kluane National Park, Yukon Territory. Unpubl. Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse, 82 pp.

Abstract

The results of an ecological investigation in Kluane National Park including 1) birds of Kluane National Park and adjacent areas, 2) distribution and abundance of important wildlife species in Kluane National Park; their "critical" habitats, range and migration routes, 3) potential areas or avenues of conflict between visitors and development and the wildlife species in the Park area, with recommendations for reducing such conflicts in so far as possible for the future.

The following is a summary of the furbearer section. Wolves are rare in the central portion of Kluane area; more abundant in the north as well as in the south. At least three packs appear to hunt the Kluane National Park and Reserve areas. Observations are recorded. It is felt that a conservative estimate of 50 wolves use the Kluane National Park and Reserve areas. Notes on distribution and observations are presented of the furbearers: coyote, lynx, red fox and varying hare.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, habitat, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#74

Hoefs, M. 1975. The Yukon's wildlife resources. In: Fifth Northern Resources Conf.("Yukon on the move"). Whitehorse. pp.100-109.

Abstract

This report deals with the wildlife resource and its management in the Yukon Territory. It summarizes the various activities the Wildlife Management Branch is involved in to introduce proper game management practices in the Territory. The economic importance of the wildlife resource is dealt with and the various aspects of consumptive and non-consumptive use and how each contributes to the local economy are discussed. Various real and potential areas of conflict between game management and other land use practices are mentioned (Included are fur harvest statistics).

Key Words: mammals, management, fur, harvest, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#75

Hoefs, M. 1976. Preliminary biological reconnaissance of the lower Nisutlin River floodplain. Unpubl. Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 72 pp.

Abstract

This report presents the result of a preliminary biological reconnaissance of the lower Nisutlin River floodplain as part of the Wildlife Management Branch's territory-wide wildlife inventory program. Included are notes on furbearers and a table of furbearer's harvest.

The valley is considered important with respect to furbearing animals, in particular muskrat, mink, beaver and otter.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, fur, distribution, harvest, southern Yukon Territory.

#76

Hoefs, M., Lortie, G.M. 1976. Big game inventory in Game Management Zone 11. Unpubl. Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 91 pp.

Abstract

The report presents the results of a big game survey, consisting of a summer, and a late winter survey. In addition to observations of ungulates, several sightings of wolves are reported.

Key Words: mammals-wolf, distribution, techniques-survey, southern Yukon Territory.

#77

Hoefs, M., Cowan, I.McT. 1979. Ecological investigation of a population of Dall sheep (Ovis dalli dalli Nelson). Syesis 12, suppl.1: 1-81.

Abstract

Pp. 28-29:...The coyote is the most common predator in the Sheep Mountain area. Interviews with "oldtimers" indicate that the region around the south end of Kluane Lake appeared to always have been a stronghold for coyotes... Pp.30: ...The study area is within the range of a small wolf pack numbering at least six animals, plus a few solitary individuals...Pp. 31: during the study period single wolverines were seen on six occasions in alpine and subalpine altitudes... Pp. 31:... hares had reached their peak in 1970/71 and they were still fairly numerous in the 1971/72 winter. In the Winter of 1972/73, very few were observed and hardly any in the winter of 1973/74. Judging from the reports of the Yukon Game Branch, from trappers as well as from fur sales, the lynx numbers appeared to have reached their peak in the winter of 1972/73... Predator-prey relations of these predators and sheep are discussed.

Pp.32:...Foxes are not very common in the area; they have been observed only about a dozen times...

Key Words: mammals, distribution, abundance, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#78

Holbrow, W.C. 1976. The biology, mythology, distribution, and management of the wolverine (Gulo gulo) in western Canada. M.N.R.M.Thesis, Natural Resource Institute, University of Manitoba. Winnipeg. 214 pp.

Abstract

A study was undertaken of the wolverine in western Canada, which included the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, from May 1974 to September 1975. Data on its habits and biology, historical derivation of the name, folklore, trapping techniques, habitat utilization, abundance, distribution, and legal status were gathered by use of questionnaires to biologists and trappers; personal interviews; scrutinization of available fur records; a thorough review of the literature; advertising the need for information and sightings, and by contacting people familiar with the animal. The wolverine has a large home range, uses territorial marking, and only associates with others during the mating season (May to July) or when the young (born after prolonged gestation between February and April) are dependent upon the female. The wolverine has a varied diet with special reliance on carrion. Man is the foremost predator of this mammal. The folklore surrounding the wolverine is deeply embedded in history and tradition. Much of it, of course, is exaggerated with no factual data to substantiate it. Although no one set is guaranteed to capture the animal, trappers feel confident in catching it; it is harder to hold than catch. Like many other animals, once "educated", it is much more difficult to trap. The animal has both positive and negative values, but it is difficult to assign a definite dollar value to any one of them. The earnings from wolverine trapping are certainly not overwhelming, and any predator can cause hardship to the trapper. Surprisingly, the majority indicated losses of fur and traps of only $250.00, and the wolverine was not the chief cause. The animal is ranked rare to common across the study area. Only the Yukon Territory and British Columbia report constant high yields or increases over the years. The rest of the study area shows declines in harvest but an upsurge in the last ten years with the high price of the pelt on the market. Among the recommendations, it is suggested that the wolverine be removed from the "game" list in the Yukon and British Columbia and from "carnivore" status in

...cont.

cont...

Alberta. As well, various areas are advised to be closed to harvesting and the majority of trapping localities in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba should only be utilized when wolverine trapping is of economic importance to local inhabitants or when the animals are a nuisance and special permits are issued. Finally, the feasabilities and problems of the management proposals are noted.

Key Words: mammals-wolverine, distribution, behavior, history, harvest, reproduction, diet composition, Yukon Territory, British Columbia.

#79

Jack, J.P. 1975. Fur activity in the Yukon Territory. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 13 pp.

Abstract

The report discusses the present trapline system in the Yukon Territory. It evaluates the harvest trend for the past seven years and makes a prediction for the 74/75 season. The number and distribution of individual trapline holders are discussed and the trappers are divided by racial origin. Group trapping and the possibilities of forming new group areas are also dealt with.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#80

Jack, J.P. 1976. Annual Fur Activity. Unpubl. Rep. Wildlife Management Branch. Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 15 pp.

Abstract

This report discusses the procedures taken to obtain the annual fur harvest statistics. It also shows the distribution of fur buyers and their effect on the overall value paid to Yukon trappers.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#81

Jack, J.P. 1977. Annual fur harvest report. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch. Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 19 pp.

Abstract

The report discusses utilization of registered traplines and group trapping areas. Mention is being made of some factors of populations cycles' effect on the number of fur bearer species trapped, and the harvest of the 1976/77 fur season is predicted.

Key Words: (small) mammals, abundance, fur, harvest, Yukon Territory.

#82

Jaques, F.P. 1951. As far as the Yukon. Harper and Brothers. New York. 243 pp.

Abstract

Pp.122:...The only animal we saw was a red fox bounding through a spruce forest...(Yukon River, between Whitehorse and Dawson City)...Pp.130:...wolves howled outside the town...(Dawson City).

Key Words: mammals, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#83

Jessup, H. 1978. Fur activity in the Yukon Territory. In: Proc.4th.Ann.W.Fur Managers Conf. Yellowknife. pp. 29-50.

Abstract

This paper comments on the increased interest in trapping in the Yukon Territory and presents information on the fur harvest 1976-77, administration, trapper education and fur research programs.

Key Words: fur, harvest, statistics, education, research, Yukon Territory.

#84

Jessup, R.H. 1979. An update on the Fur Program in the Yukon Territory. Report presented at the Fifth Ann.W.Fur Managers Conf. Prince Albert. April 24-26. Unpubl.M.S. 13 pp.

Abstract

Presents the statistics of the fur harvest and values of the 1977/78 season.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#85

Jessup, H. 1980. Yukon Territory fur program update. In: Proc.6th.Ann.W.Fur Managers Conf. Whitehorse. pp. 7-19.

Abstract

The report summarizes the 1978/79 fur harvest and comments on the trend so far in the 1979/80 season. In additon the present status of trapper education and fur research in the Yukon Territory is discussed. Information is presented concerning: total harvest, value of the harvest, and their relation with the previous season; number, status and location of licenced trappers; trapper education program; fur research.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, education, research, Yukon Territory.

#86

Jessup, R.H. 1981. Fur harvest report. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 9 pp.

Abstract

This report presents the 1980/81 fur harvest and value statistics of the Yukon Territory.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#87

Jessup, R.H. 1982. Fur program update 1980/81. Report presented at the Eight Ann.W.Fur Managers Conf. Winnipeg. April 26-30, 1982. Unpubl. M.S. 10 pp.

Abstract

Presents the statistics of the fur harvest and values of the 1980/81 season.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#88

Jessup, R.H. 1982. Fur harvest report. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. (in prep.).

Abstract

This report presents the 1981/82 fur harvest and value statistics of the Yukon Territory.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#89

Jessup, R.H. 1983. Fur harvest report. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse (in prep.).

Abstract

This report presents the 1982/83 fur harvest and value statistics of the Yukon Territory.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#90

Judd, W.W. 1950. Mammals observed in the Yukon Territory, Canada, in the summer of 1949. J.Mammal. 31(3): 360-361.

Abstract

A note on mammals observed in the Dawson City area, being: black bear, woodchuck, red squirrel, beaver, varying hare.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, northern Yukon Territory.

#91

Klassen, W.J., Jack, J.P. 1979. Preliminary biological reconnaissance of the Sixty Mile River floodplain below Glacier Creek. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 55 pp.

Abstract

The report is part of a series of biological surveys of Yukon Territory river floodplains begun in 1974. The survey was mainly concerned with cataloguing the plant communities along the river and determining the extent of waterfowl activity and seasonal changes in use of the floodplain by mammals and birds.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, distribution, techniques-survey, northern Yukon Territory.

#92

Krebs, C.J., Wingate, I. 1974. Survey of small mammals, Kluane National Park. Unpubl.Rep. Institute of Animal Resource Ecology, University of British Columbia. Vancouver. 40 pp.

Abstract

A survey of small mammals was carried out in Kluane National Park in the southwestern Yukon from June to September 1973. Of 18 species recorded, two species of shrews and 9 species of voles, mice, and lemmings were studied in detail with snap trapping lines. Fourteen habitats were analyzed, and the species composition of each determined. Kluane Park is in a zoogeographic tension zone and several species of small mammals reach their northern (or southern) limits in or near the Park. We recorded two minor and one major range extensions in small mammals. Species diversity was highest in marshes along the Dezadeash River, where three rare species were found. Peromyscus Maniculatus was the most abundant small mammal and occupied the widest habitat spectrum. Clethrionomys rutilus was second most abundant and also occupied many habitats. There is very little niche overlap among the nine species of small rodents in the habitats they occupy. Most overlap occurs between species of differing food habits.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, distribution, techniques-capture, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#93

Krebs, C.J., Wingate, I. 1976. Small mammal communities of the Kluane Region, Yukon Territory. Can.Field-Naturalist 90(4): 379-389.

Abstract

A survey of small mammals was carried out near Kluane National Park in the southwestern Yukon in 1973 and 1974. Of 19 species recorded, 9 species of voles, mice, and lemmings were studied in detail with snap-trapping lines. Twenty-one habitats were analyzed, and the species composition of each determined. Kluane Park is in a zoogeographic tension zone and several species of small mammals reach their northern (or southern) limits in or near the park. Species diversity was highest in marshes along the Dezadeash River, where three rare species were found. The deer mouse, Peromyscus maniculatus, and northern red-backed vole, Clethrionomys rutilus, were the most abundant small mammals and occupied the widest habitat spectrum. There is very little niche overlap among the nine species of small rodents in the habitats they occopy. Abundance changes do not occur in synchrony in the northern and southern parts of the Kluane region.

Key Words: small mammals, habitat, abundance, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#94

Krutzsch, P.H. 1954. North American Jumping Mice (Genus Zapus). Univ.Kansas Publ.Mus.Nat.Hist. 7(4): 349-472.

Abstract

An account of the members of the Genus Zapus concerning geographic distribution, taxonomically significant characters, and interrelationships of the known kinds. In addition, attention is given to the probable center of origin of the subfamily Zapodinae and to the relationships and taxonomic positions of the genera Zapus, Napaeozapus, and Eozapus.

Some records from the Yukon Territory are included: Zapus princeps saltator J.A. Allen (from mile 95 on Canol Road), Z. hudsonicus hudsonicus (Zimmerman) (from Lake Laberge and MacMillan River area).

Key Words: small mammals-jumping mice, distribution, taxonomy, Yukon Territory.

#95

Lemon, M., Lubin, O., Paget, G., Thompson, D., Thompson, J., Tynan, S., Webb, L, Witton, S. (n.d.). Kluane National Park. A scenic and wilderness resource study. Unpubl.Rep. Yukon Scenic and Wilderness Resource Study Group. On file, Yukon Archives. Whitehorse. 97 pp.

Abstract

Pp.9:...The most dense concentration of any animal is the number of snowshoe hares and ground squirrels. Experiments of trapping and retrapping arctic ground squirrels on the Duke River flats to estimate animal populations yielded some interesting results. Scientists found that if a ground squirrel weighs one pound then there are about 56 tons of squirrel/square mile. This estimate was thought to be small. The Kluane is also the habitat for beaver, muskrat and otter...Pp.A-15:...Beaver were active. There was a dam some 200 feet in length.. Signs of wolf and fox were abundant...(Alder Creek).

Key Words: (small) mammals, abundance, distribution, southwestern Yukon Territor

#96

Lortie, G.M., Hoefs, M., Wagner, T., Klassen, W. Mychasiw, L. et al. 1978. Wildlife inventories in GMZ 8 and GMZ 10, Yukon Territory with an evaluation of present levels of sheep harvest (1976 and 1977).

Abstract

Included in the survey results are notes on observations of wolf activity.

Key Words: mammals-wolf, distribution, southern Yukon Territory.

#97

Lysyk, K.M., Bohmer, E.E., Phelps, W.L. 1977. The fur trade. In: Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry. Supply and Services Canada. Ottawa. pp. 11-12.

Abstract

A short outline of the history of the fur trade.

Key Words: fur, economics, Yukon Territory.

#98

Manning, T.H. 1956. The northern red-backed mouse, Clethrionomys rutilus (Pallas), in Canada. Nat.Mus.Can.Bull. 144: 1-67.

Abstract

This paper is primarily a taxonomic study of the Arctic Red-backed Mouse, Clethrionomys rutilus, in Canada, based on collections made at Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik, and Norman Wells in 1951 and 1952, on other specimens in the National Museum, and on material borrowed from the American Museum of Natural History, the Chicago Museum of Natural History, the Royal Ontario Museum, the United States National Museum, the University of British Columbia, and the University of Kansas.

Key Words: mammals-northern red-backed mouse, taxonomy, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#99

Martindale, T. 1913. Hunting in the upper Yukon. Jacobs and Co. Philadelphia. 320 pp.

Abstract

Pp.70: Of fur-coated animals I, personally, saw three silver foxes, one black fox (a real beauty he was), two red foxes (both full grown and well furred), some weasels and red squirrels, myriads of gophers, ...(between Whitehorse and Kluane Lake). Pp.216:.... a magnificient black fox jumped up.(Alsek River valley).

Pages 224-230 are devoted to a description of the life of a trapper, as seen by author A.D. Cameron.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#100

Mason, M.H. 1924. The arctic forests. Hodder and Stoughton. London. 320 pp.

Abstract

Pp.118:...One fact of interest worth recording, however, is that they (coyotes) seem to be drifting northward in increasing numbers. They are now common as far north as Stewart River, Yukon Territory, and have been caught at Fort Yukon, Alaska, beyond the Arctic Circle.

Key Words: mammals-coyote, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#101

McCandless, R.G. 1976. Trophies or meat. Yukon Game Management 1896 to 1976. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 122 pp.

Abstract

The report is a preliminary survey of Yukon Game Management from 1896, when legislation to protect the Yukon's (then Northwest Territories) game resources was introduced, to the present. Some of the research is presented so that current problems are set in a historical context. Topics include: history of, the Yukon Game Ordinance, trapping, trophy and meat hunting, habitat management, exotic species, the Game Branch from 1949 to 1976.

The following summarizes the section on trapping furbearers. Trapping appears to have always been the mainstay of economic activity based on Yukon wildlife. In 1929 fur contributed 17% of government revenues, compared with 0.03% for the fiscal year 1975/76. Large sections of the Yukon Territory may have been depleted of furbearers because of overharvest, between 1898 and 1910. Closed seasons for fur harvesting were introduced in 1920. Yukon Territory's fur resources are felt to be underutilized by the Wildlife Management Branch. Indian trappers are less likely to be influenced by economic or market pressures in trapping a certain area than non-indian trappers. The territory's government's fur management policies encouraged monopoly trade and a credit system, between the wars. Trapline registration began with the Registered Trapline Regulations in 1952.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, management, history, Yukon Territory.

#102

McCandless, R. 1982. Value of northern wildlife. Economics of wildlife. Proc. 46th.Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conf. Whitehorse. pp. 118-124.

Abstract

An outline of the history of the economics of game, the history of the Yukon's game economy since 1900, and the aspects of the potential of the northern wildlife economy.

(A table of Yukon trapping statistics, 1926-81, is included).

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, history, economics, Yukon Territory.

#103

McClellan, C. 1975. My old people say. An ethnographic survey of southern Yukon Territory. Nat.Mus.Can.Publ.Ethnol. 6(1): 1-324.

Abstract

Pp.19:...The fur bearers which played such a decisive part in both the native and white economies of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are not quite so numerous as they are in some other parts of Canada, but the quality of the pelts is exceptionally fine. Fox, lynx, marten, beaver, mink, otter, and muskrat are the chief animals trapped. Pp.130-161: An account of furbearers and small mammals and their relevance to natives is provided. Discussed are usage, trapping, hunting, skinning techniques, and cultural aspects, of the variours species.

Included is a record of a sighting of a cougar at Old Dalton Post in 1954 (-pp.161).

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, southern Yukon Territory.

#104

McEwen, C.A., Johnston, W.G. 1983. Winter ecology of pine marten (Martes americanus) in the south-central Yukon Territory, 1980/81. Prepared for Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. Northern Biomes Ltd. Environmental Services. Whitehorse. 52 pp.

Abstract

The winter ecology of pine marten was studied intensively from November 1980 to March 1981 at Evelyn Creek, south-central Yukon Territory. Marten used the open black and white spruce vegetation type less than expected and used the white and black spruce with fir type predominantly for hunting. Snow depth did not affect marten winter activity. Marten accessed the subnivean passively employing branches, saplines and deadfall protruding above the snow. Marten spent little time in trees. From the scat analysis critecids, especially red-backed voles, and varying hare comprised the bulk of the marten winter diet with the frequency of occurrence of these two food items in the scats fluctuating inversely during the winter months.

Key Words: small mammals-marten, habitat, diet composition, techniques-faecal analysis, southern Yukon Territory.

#105

McKellar, R., Chan, P. 1981. Fire and Furbearers. Report to Forest Resources Division. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Unpubl. Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 32 pp.

Abstract

Harvest data is analysed to determine the effect of fire on furbearer populations in the Yukon Territory. The implications of the assumptions upon which the analyses were based reduced confidence in the reliability of the analysis. In particular, trapping effort and some index of habitat modification by fire are required if valid analyses are to be made. Some questions are raised, and suggestions offered with respect to the problem of managing a living resource in changing natural and social environments.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, habitat, management, research, Yukon Territory.

#106

McLean, I.G. 1983. Paternal behaviour and killing of young in arctic ground squirrels. Anim.Behav. 31: 32-44.

Abstract

During the summers of 1977, 1978 and 1979, I investigated killing of infants and young juveniles (for simplicity referred to herein as infanticide) and paternal behaviour in a population of arctic ground squirrels, Spermophilus parryii, near Haines Junction, Yukon Territory. Males defended territories primarily during the period when young ground squirrels were most susceptible to being killed. Killing was most likely after removal of males that had been resident during the mating period. Immigrant males, which were unlikely to have sired the young in their new area of residence, tended to kill young, and it appeared that infanticide was a consequence of a male's establishing residence in a new area. An analysis of the time budget of males and females suggested that males acted as lookouts during lactation, when females were spending the most time feeding. I suggest that males behave paternally through defending territories because they increase the likelihood of survival of young that they may have sired; I also discuss the various tactics that both males and females might be expected to adopt given the existence of infanticide in the population.

Key Words: small mammals-arctic ground squirrel, behavior, techniques-capture/recapture, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#107

Murray, B.M., Murray, D.F. 1969. Notes on mammals in alpine areas of the northern St.Elias Mountains, Yukon Territory and Alaska. Can.Field-Naturalist 83: 331-338.

Abstract

Observations were made on mammals in the vicinity of the Kaskawulsh, Steele, and Russell glaciers, Yukon Territory. Included are wolf, coyote, red fox, weasel, wolverine, lynx, singing vole, collared pika, porcupine.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#108

Osgood, W.H., Bishop, L.B. 1900. Results of a biological reconnaissance of the Yukon River region. North American Fauna 19: 1-100.

Abstract

Included is a list of species and subspecies of mammals with notes on physical characteristics, taxonomy, distribution. Nine new species and subspecies are described. They are as follows: Sciuropterus Yukonensis, Sciurus hudsonicus petulans, Eutamias caniceps, Spermophilus empetra plesius, Neotoma saxamans, Fiber spatulatus, Lepus saliens, Lutreola vison ingens, Mustela americana actuosa.

Key Words: (small) mammals, taxonomy, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#109

Pearson, A. & Associates. 1981. Fish and wildlife harvest: an update of Yukon Statistics and an analysis of the Alaska experience during the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline era. Prepared for: Foothills pipe lines (South Yukon) Ltd. Calgary. Pearson, A. & Associates. Whitehorse. 15 pp.

Abstract

This report reviews and updates the harvest data for the Yukon Territory and investigates the conditions in Alaska during the construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline and evaluates the "Alaska experience" with respect to fish and game harvest. It was felt that the potential for over exploitation of fish and wildlife from people associated with the Alaska Highway Natural Gas Pipeline in the Yukon Territory can be adequately handled through existing Government regulatory processes.

The following is a summary of the wildlife harvest section. During the period 1970-79 the number of resident hunters increased 29%, compared with 20% for non-resident hunters. The total non-resident take of big game has remained stable, except for grizzly and mountain goat, during this 10 year span. Harvest by resident hunters increased for all species.

Key Words: fur, harvest, statistics, management, Yukon Territory.

#110

Penner, D.F., Ealey, D.M. 1982. Preliminary environmental and Socio-economic evaluation of potential hydroelectric projects in the Yukon. Component report on wildlife and vegetation resources. McCourt Management Ltd. and Hardy Associates (1978) Ltd. Prepared for Northern Canada Power Commission. Whitehorse. 177 pp.

Abstract

The study includes the preparation of a baseline inventory report on vegetation, wildlife habitat and wildlife populations of each of five potential hydroelectric projects in the southern Yukon Territory. With respect to the furbearer section: mean annual harvest data of reporting traplines of the project areas are reported, as well as the results of beaver and muskrat population surveys. Beaver density in the study area is below average of those reported for the boreal forest. The study area constitutes marginal habitat for muskrats.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, statistics, abundance, distribution, techniques-survey, southern Yukon Territory.

#111

Pike, W. 1896. Through the subarctic forest. A record of a canoe journey from Fort Wrangel to the Pelly Lakes and down the Yukon River to the Behring Sea. Edward Arnold. London and New York. 295 pp.

Abstract

Pp.203-204: Foxes are remarkably numerous all along the Pelly, but, with the exception of lynx and a very few beaver, the other fur-bearing animals seem to be scarce.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, central Yukon Territory.

#112

Quaife, L.R. 1978. Klondike Highway Summer-Fall ungulate and furbearer studies 1977. Prepared for Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd., Calgary. Beak Consultants Ltd. Calgary. 57 pp.

Abstract

Summer and fall investigations were conducted on ungulates and certain furbearers along the proposed Klondike Highway gas pipeline route. Aquatic furbearer concentrations are highest along southern portions of the route (Carmacks to Whitehorse), with the greatest relative abundance of beaver and otter having been documented between Little Braeburn Lake and Twin Lakes. The Reid Lakes area was identified as being of particular local importance in terms of numbers of muskrat.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, distribution, techniques-survey, central and southern Yukon Territory.

#113

Quaife, L.R. 1978. Summer-Fall (1977) mammal studies: proposed Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline route, southern Yukon. Prepared for Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. Calgary. Beak Consultants Ltd. Calgary. 36 pp.

Abstract

Summer and fall surveys for ungulates and certain aquatic furbearers were conducted along the proposed Alaska Highway gas pipeline route.

In terms of aquatic furbearers, the majority of active beaver colonies were located in the Haines Junction-Ibex Pass area, the Mount Michie-Squanga Lake region and in the vicinity of the Rancheria River.

Of those areas utilized by muskrats, the greatest amount of muskrat activity (as evidenced by the presence of push-ups) was observed at the Enger Lakes, Pickhandle Lakes, the Donjek River area and Mendenhall Marsh. Along the eastern section of the proposed pipeline route, muskrat push-ups were widely dispersed and occurred in low numbers. Few observations of terrestrial furbearers were made during the course of the study. Those observations which were made include two grizlly bears in the Slims River Valley and seven wolves in the vicinity of Mount Michie-Squanga Lake. An active wolf den was found north of Mount Michie. Five areas were identified as being of particular concern, either by virtue of their greater potential for being directly impacted by pipeline development or by their specific ecological sensitivity to disruption, being: a) Burwash Uplands, b) Sheep Mountain/Outpost Mountain, c) Ibex Pass, d) Mount Michie-Squanga Lake, e) Swift River valley.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, habitat, techniques-survey, western and southern Yukon Territory.

#114

Rand, A.L. 1945. Mammal investigations on the Canol Road, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1944. Nat.Mus.Can.Bull. 99: 1-52.

Abstract

A list of 41 mammals from the Canol Road is recorded, with notes on actual and historical occurrence. The Pelly-MacMillan-Ross River area is reported to have been good marten and lynx country, referring to a report from 1909. Data on fur harvest values from the Pelly and MacMillan Rivers, 1901-05, are presented. The decrease in marten has been very pronounced. Lynx were scarce, but were reported to be on the increase in 1944.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, taxonomy, economics, Yukon Territory.

#115

Rausch, R.A., Pearson, A.M. 1972. Notes on the wolverine in Alaska and the Yukon Territory. J.Wildl.Manage. 36(2):249-268.

Abstract

New data concerning the life history of the wolverine (Gulo gulo) were obtained from 1059 specimens taken in Alaska and the Yukon Territory during 1960-68. Fifty percent of female wolverines 16 to 28 months old were pregnant; 91 percent of those 29 months and older were pregnant. Wolverines apparently breed in May, June, and July. The blastocysts implant primarily in January and February, and most of the young are born in February and March. Implantation occurs from December through March and parturition occurs from January through April. Fifty-four litters (in utero) averaged 3.5 fetuses. Most male wolverines are sexually mature when 14 to 15 months old. In males, testis weights indicate that the peak of the breeding condition is in May and June. Mean body weights of whole wolverines were: adult males, 31.2 pounds; juvenile males, 29.1 pounds; adult females, 20.7 pounds; and juvenile females, 20.1 pounds. The wolverine is not an endangered species and its habitat is reasonably secure.

Key Words: mammals-wolverine, reproduction, techniques-capture, Yukon Territory.

#116

Reid, Growther & Partners Ltd. 1982. Appraisal of McMillan Pass-Howard's Pass-Nahanni River area. A contribution to Northern Land Use Planning Program for Dept. Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 132 pp.

Abstract

This report provides an appraisal of the McMillan Pass-Howard's Pass -Nahanni River area in terms of the introduction of the Government of Canada's Nothern Land Use Planning Program to that part of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. Present and potential future conditions pertinent to land use planning are discussed, in terms of biophysical characteristics, land use, institutional arrangements and the data base.

Key Words: habitat, management, eastern Yukon Territory.

#117

Reid Growther & Partners Ltd. 1983. Ibex Pass resource study and management alternatives, Yukon Territory. Prepared for Yukon Department of Renewable Resources and Northern Pipeline Agency. Whitehorse and Calgary. 157 pp.

Abstract

Pp. 2.49: ...In summary the overall capability of trapping in the Ibex Pass study area appears to be relatively high. To further substantiate this claim, however, proper surveying of the resource base will be required.

Key Words: fur, harvest, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#118

Rowatt, H.H. 1916. The Yukon Territory. Its history and resources. Mining Lands and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior. Ottawa. 233 pp.

Abstract

Included is a chapter on fox farming with information about farming techniques, judging the quality and value of skins, reproduction schedules to obtain certain pelt colours.

Key Words: mammals-fox, reproduction, economics, Yukon Territory.

#119

Scace & Associates Ltd. 1975. Kluane National Park Yukon Territory. A review of Resources & Research. Parks Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa. 349 pp.

Abstract

In the wildlife section a list of small mammals and furbearers of the area with notes on their distribution, abundance, habitat, ecological relationships is presented. Included are: cinereous shrew, dusky shrew, wandering shrew, American water shrew, pigmy shrew, pine marten, fisher, short-tailed weasel, least weasel, mink, wolverine, otter, lynx, red fox, wolf, coyote, woodchuck, hoary marmot, arctic ground squirrel, least chipmunk, red squirrel, northern flying squirrel, beaver, deer mouse, northern bog lemming, brown lemming, heather vole, red-backed vole, meadow vole, long-tailed vole, tundra vole, singing vole, muskrat, meadow jumping mouse, porcupine, collared pika, snowshoe hare.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, habitat, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#120

Schwatka, F. 1898. Along Alaska's Great River. Henry Publishing Co. Chicago. 426 pp.

Abstract

Pp.112:...Quite a number of marmots were seen by our Indians, and the hillsides were dotted with their holes...(along Nares Lake; followed by an account of techniques of trapping these). Pp.155:...Muskrats were plentiful in this part of the river, and I could hear them "plumping" into the water from the banks, every minute or two, as I walked along them...(Yukon River, between Marsh Lake and Whitehorse rapids).

Key Words: small mammals, distribution, abundance, southern Yukon Territory.

#121

Selous, F.C. 1907. Recent hunting trips in British North America. Witherby and Co., London. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 400 pp.

Abstract

Pp.161-162: ...These most intelligent and interesting animals were very numerous all along the course of the MacMillan river...(beaver)...As yet they had only been trapped or in any way interfered with in one or two places, as the very few trappers who had penetrated into this region had devoted almost all their time and energy to catching martens, which are the most valuable fur-bearing animals in the Yukon country with the exception, of course, of the very rare silver fox...
Author killed lynx along Pelly River (p.313), black wolf along MacMillan River (p.238); author's companion shot wolverine near MacMillan River (p.238); author saw black wolf up the south fork of the MacMillan River (p.358).

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, harvest, central Yukon Territory.

#122

Searing, G.F., Darling, L.M. 1982. A catalogue of sensitive and critical beaver and muskrat habitat along the Yukon portion of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline. LGL Ltd. Sidney, B.C. Prepared for Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. Calgary. 40 pp.

Abstract

The report summarizes sensitive and critical beaver or muskrat habitat along the Yukon portion of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline corridor.

Working definitions for sensitive and critical habitats are based on biological criteria that permit application of the sensitive and critical habitat concepts in field situations. The relationship of the general concepts of sensitive and critical habitats to the working definitions is described. Sensitive areas are considered to be those habitats in which construction or operation of the pipeline may result in significant adverse effects on significant beaver and muskrat populations. Significant effects are likely to result primarily from disturbance of isolated areas of productive habitat. Instances of severe disturbance which may result in loss of animals within an isolated habitat will cause a localized decline in abundance for several years until densities can recover through immigration and local recruitment.

Critical areas are considered to be those habitats in which construction or operation of the pipeline may threaten the continued existence of significant beaver and muskrat populations. These areas are highly productive areas which regularly produce excess animals that are available for emigration to less productive areas. Disturbance of these areas may threaten the existence of regional populations especially if the entire area is stressed by the effects of disturbance.

Key Words: mammals-beaver, muskrat, habitat, management, Yukon Territory.

#123

Sheldon, C. 1911. The wilderness of the upper Yukon. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. 344 pp.

Abstract

Pp.196:...Rabbits, ground squirrels, and red squirrels were plentiful,... (in Lapie Creek valley, 1905). Pp.246:...Wolves must be abundant, for I saw great quantities of their old dung everywhere (Pelly Mountains, 1905). Pp.254: ...Rabbits and red squirrels were numerous, but the little beaver cutting that I noticed was very old, the Indians having practically exterminated the beavers long before (Ross River valley, 1905). Pp. 256:...Both lynx and wolf tracks were abundant on the bars...(of the Ross River, 1905). Pp.263:...and I found in the traps, which had been set the day before, four red-back mice, Evotomys dawsoni...(Ross River valley, 1905). Pp.266:...red-backed mice were very abundant, their intersecting trails spreading all over the surface of the woods (near Mt.Sheldon, 1905). Pp.274:...Rabbits, red squirrels, ground squirrels, marmots, and red-backed mice were the common small mammals. The vast spruce forests yielded to former trappers abundant martens, lynxes, and some minks, but foxes are rather scarce (Ross River valley, 1905). Pp.283:...I saw the dusky form of a lynx...(along Pelly River, near Tay River, 1905). Pp.285:...they were swimming the river and soon a third one followed them...(wolves, Pelly River near Tay River, 1905). Pp.293:...Foxes were more abundant in the Glenlyons than in any of the country near the Pelly where I had been (1905)...That year (1905) was the period of maximum abundance of the rabbits, but the following year they were scarce...Pp.293:...the sight of two lynxes at different places on the bank of the river (Pelly River, below Glenlyon Mtn's). Pp.296:...A wolverine's tracks followed the crest for some distance until lost among the wind-swept rocks (on MacMillan Mountain).

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, distribution, harvest, central and eastern Yukon Territory.

#124

Singleton, G.A., Steen, O.A., Weagle, K., Weir, D. (n.d.). Fish and Wildlife habitat recovery in placer mined areas of the Yukon. Prepared for Department Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Hardy Associates (1978) Ltd. Calgary. 131 pp.

Abstract

The rate and degree of natural fish and wildlife habitat recovery in placer mined areas of the Yukon Territory was determined. Factors most limiting to this habitat recovery were identified and workable methods whereby the habitat recovery process could be enhanced suggested.

(Beaver and showshoe hare were among species selected as indicator species for evaluation of wildlife habitat capability).

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, management, Yukon Territory.

#125

Slaney, F.F. & Co. Ltd. 1974. Environmental Considerations Proposed Northern Railway Extension, Whitehorse to Pelly River. White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd. Vancouver. 183 pp.

Abstract

The study describes the environmental setting, identifies elements of particular concern and recommends alternative routes or procedures to protect or mitigate potential adverse environmental effects of the proposed railway development.

Environmental data were assembled from published literature, resource and topographic maps, airphoto interpretation, interviews with government personnel and concerned individuals, field reconnaissances along the proposed route and prior local knowledge of the region.

(Notes are made on the distribution of mammals in the proposed railway corridor and their sensitivity to railway development).

Key Words: mammals, habitat, distribution, southern and central Yukon Territory.

#126

Slaney, F.F. 1977. Yukon Land and Resource Inventory. Final Report. Prepared for Department Indian Affairs and Northern Affairs and the Government of Yukon Territory. Slaney, F.F. & Associates Ltd. Vancouver. 75 pp.

Abstract

The Yukon Land and Resource inventory presents in an illustrated form available information on land use and resources of the Yukon Territory, the collected data forming a base to which new information may be added.

Information compiled for the Yukon Inventory has been presented graphically as printed overlays on 1:250.000 topographic maps and listed in a bibliographic index book.

(Furbearers and large carnivores are included in the subject categories).

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#127

Slough, B. 1981. Furbearer inventory and habitat assessment in the North Canol Development Area-Interim Report. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 11 pp.

Abstract

The preliminary results of a one year inventory of furbearer populations and an assessment of their habitats in the North Canol Development Area. Fur harvest and value data of the area are presented. High capability beaver habitat generally had a concentration of beaver colony sites greater than 1 colony site/ 3 km of stream or lakeshore. Colony site occupancy rates in the fall amounted to 17% on lakes and 39% on streams. It is felt that the beaver population is below carrying capacity.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, distribution, habitat, harvest, abundance, eastern Yukon Territory.

#128

Slough, B. 1982. Anaconda-Earn Lake beaver survey notes. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. 2 pp.

Abstract

A short note of a beaver survey in the areas covered by mapsheets 105L Glenlyon and 105K Tay River.

Key Words: mammals-beaver, habitat, distribution, techniques-survey, Yukon Territory.

#129

Slough, B. 1982. Implementation of group trapping area management units. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 3 pp.

Abstract

A short note on the Yukon Territoria systems of trapping rights and a proposal for group trapping area management units.

Key Words: fur, harvest, management, Yukon Territory.

#130

Slough, B.G. 1982. Status of wolverine in Yukon. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 6 pp.

Abstract

A short note on the status of the wolverine in the Yukon Territory with suggestions for further studies.

Key Words: mammals-wolverine, distribution, abundance, research, Yukon Territory.

#131

Slough, B.G. 1982. Trapper Questionnaire Analysis. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 18 pp.

Abstract

Presents the results of the trapper questionnaire analysis over the period 1977-1981.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, abundance, habitat, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#132

Slough, B.G. 1983. 1981-82 Furbearer Inventory, Habitat Assessment and Trapper Utilization of the North Canol-McMillan Pass Development Area. Unpubl.Rep. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 40 pp.

Abstract

The report presents the results of surveys of furbearer habitats, winter track-counts, muskrat pushups and houses, beaver food cache surveys, beaver colony sites in the North Canol-McMillan Pass Development Area. The data base characterizes the furbearer populations and habitat utilization in the North Canol study area. The potential impacts on furbearer populations and trapping activities are discussed.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, habitat, harvest, distribution, techniques-survey, management, eastern Yukon Territory.

#133

Slough, B. 1983. Yukon' Furbearer Management Program. Report presented at Third N.Furbearer Conf. Fairbanks. March 22-23. Unpubl.M.S. 7 pp.

Abstract

The paper outlines the Yukon's Furbearer Management Program and presents fur harvest and value data for the 1981/82 season. Also included are notes on monitoring the furbearer's population status.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, management, research, Yukon Territory.

#134

Smith, B.L. 1983. Status and management of wolves in the Yukon Territory. In: Carbyn, L.N. (ed.). Wolves in Canada and Alaska: their status, biology, and management. Canadian Wildlife Service Report Series No. 45, pp. 48-50. Ottawa.

Abstract

Wolves range over the entire territory; however, little is known of their subspecies distribution, population status, and influence on prey populations. Management since 1919 is reviewed. Current wolf harvest regulations offer liberal yet traditional hunting and trapping opportunities. Wolf predation on livestock is infrequent because livestock numbers are low. There is no compensation to livestock owners for losses. By necessity, wolf management currently receives limited attention.

Key Words: mammals-wolf, distribution, abundance, management, Yukon Territory.

#135

Swarth, H.S. 1926. Report on a collection of birds and mammals from the Atlin region, northern British Columbia. Univ.Calif.Publ.Zool. 30(4): 51-162.

Abstract

Included in this report are notes on small mammals, and furbearers (beaver, coyote, wolverine, red fox).

Key Words: (small) mammals, British Columbia.

#136

Synergy West Ltd. 1974. Kluane Region Study. Government of Yukon Territory and Government of Canada. Whitehorse, 21 pp.

Abstract

This study determines a development corridor and projects a long-range plan for "best land use".

(Significant wildlife habitats are identified, in the corridor).

Key Words: mammals, habitat, distribution, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#137

Tanner, A. 1964. The structure of fur trade relations. M.A. Thesis. Department of Anthropology. University of British Columbia. Vancouver. 96 pp.

Abstract

In this study historical data on the changes in fur trade among Indian groups of the Yukon Territory is organized into convenient stages by identifying types of trade institutions. Four such stages are described and analyzed with reference to the major conditioning factors for trade in the area and at the time. These stages are 1) inter-tribal trade, 2) trading chief trade, 3) monopoly trade, 4) market trade.

Key Words: economics, fur, history, Yukon Territory.

#138

Tanner, A. 1966. Trappers, hunters and fishermen. Wildlife utilization in the Yukon Territory. Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Ottawa. 79 pp.

Abstract

This report is one of a series of studies which share a common concern with the Yukon Territory and its development. Its subject is the hunting, trapping and fishing industries of the Territory.

The following is a summary of the trapping section. There has been a 70 year history of open competition between Whites and Indians for fur, with only recent and partial measures to ensure Indian rights to furbearing animals. During this period fur prices have been unstable, and this has not been conducive to the utilization by Indians of the concept of the open market and credit. The 19th century fur trade created (or added to already existing) differences in the wealth of the various Indian local groups in the Yukon. The size of the fur catch in any year is dependent on a number of factors: efforts of trappers; alternate employment opportunities; credit supply; need and availability of goods requiring cash; furbearer population numbers; fur prices. Trappers income for the winter months are low by comparison with almost any other occupation. Little information is available to the Game Department on the populations and locations of the various furbearing species. Government fur conservation measures do not extend far beyond a beaver tag system, by which it is possible to administer limits on the number of beaver pelts traded by each trapper, and an individual trapline registration program. There is a problem of lack of capital, and of institutions providing savings and credit facilities, for use by trappers, particularly Indians. Little credit is available from the traditional source, the trader, because, since monopoly fur trading ended, traders have no means of making sure debts are repaid.

A number of recommendations are made: 1) steps should be taken to enable trappers to obtain short-term summer employment in order to capitalize their winter trapping expeditions, 2) a trapping development program is needed, based on research conducted to establish the numbers and locations of principal furbearers, and the factors which cause changes in these numbers and locations, 3) the problem of the supply of credit for the trapping enterprise must ultimately be solved by the provision of basic financial services for trappers,

...cont.

cont....

4) the marketing of furs could be improved in order to obtain higher prices for trappers, 5) education of trappers in good trapping practices; in fur preparation and in conservation techniques is needed, 6) in order to best serve the economic development of trapping, administration must be aware of the needs, ambitions and values of those whose conditions they are working to improve.

(Included are statistics on numbers and values of furs trapped, number of active Yukon trappers, number of trapline registrations, average income from fur for active trappers, tax payable on furs exported from the Yukon Territory).

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, harvest, history, economics, management, statistics, education, Yukon Territory.

#139

Theberge, J.B., Cottrell, T.J. 1977. Food habits of wolves in Kluane National Park. Arctic 30(3): 189-191.

Abstract

The food habits of wolves were studied at two different den-sites in Kluane National Park in 1972 and 1973. A total of 721 food items found in 453 scats collected at the two dens consisted of moose (52.9% frequency), beaver (15.5%), arctic ground squirrel (7.9%), mountain goat (6.8%), snowshoe hare (6.2%), microtine species (6.1%). The remaining 4.6% consisted of Dall's sheep, bird feathers, grizzly bear, black bear and horse. The frequencies of occurrence of the food items in the scats were however very different at the two dens.

The comparison of pup with adult scats was based on 297 food items in 186 scats. Pup scats contained twice as much beaver (15.8%) as adult scats (7.6%) and three times as much arctic ground squirrel (12.8%) as adult scats (3.5%). Adult scats contained more mountain goat (6.6%) and Dall's sheep (5.6%) than pup scats, with 0.7% and 0.3% respectively.

Key Words: mammals-wolf, diet composition, techniques-faecal analysis, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#140

Theberge, J. 1977. Wolf. In: Alaska Highway Gas Line Project. Environmental concerns and recommendations of the Yukon Wildlife Branch. Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 159 pp.

Abstract

The paper mentions some observations of wolves in the proposed pipeline corridor and stresses the need for further research of wolf dens or rendezvous sites. Recommendations are made with respect to human activity near these wolf activity sites and regarding wolves in general, in the proposed pipeline corridor.

Key Words: mammals-wolf, distribution, habitat, southern Yukon Territory.

#141

Theberge, J.B., Nelson, J.G., Fenge, T. 1980. Environmentally Significant Areas of the Yukon Territory. Canadian Arctic Resources Committee. Ottawa. 134 pp.

Abstract

Pp.38:...Site 13, MacMillan Pass (occurrence of hoary marmot is a criterion for selection of this area as an ESA). Pp.44:...Site 17, Frances Lake (wolf habitat, criterion for selection). Pp.20:...Site 20, Ashihik Lake (wolf habitat, population of muskrat, otter, beaver, and mink; criteria for selection). Pp.24:...Dalton Post (wolf habitat; criterion for selection). Pp.35:... Streak Mountain (critical wolf denning area, criterion for selection).

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#142

Theberge, J.B., Bastedo, J. 1982. Resource survey of the Aishihik Lake environmentally signigicant area, Yukon: Evaluation of biotic resources. Appendix 2. Faculty of Environmental Studies. University of Waterloo. 44 pp.

Abstract

To facilitate land use planning in the Yukon Environmentally Significant Areas, a resource survey approach was developed which involves the independent analysis and subsequent integration of abiotic, biotic, and cultural resource data. This report concerns the application of the procedures for the biotic component of this approach.

(Included are notes on the favourability of wildlife habitat to beaver, muskrat and wolf).

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, distribution, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#143

Theberge, J.B. (n.d.). Kluane National Park. National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada. Toronto. 70 pp.

Abstract

The purposes of this report are: 1) to make clear the gains and losses resulting from the present boundaries of Kluane National Park, 2) to document the ways in which land at Kluane was managed in the years preceding park status, thus helping to develop more effective approaches in the establishment of new parks, 3) to make Canadians better acquainted with the spectacular scenery, natural diversity, opportunities for outdoor recreation ranging from roadside camping to wilderness back-packing and the chances to see and photograph northern mammals in a sub-arctic environment, all of which are part of Kluane National Park.

This is the only comprehensive study of the Kluane area to be made public which relates its values as a national park to other types of resource uses. It includes an assessment of mineral occurrences and the economic benefits of mining, and relates these to natural features worthy of preservation and the economic benefits of a large national park. It develops a rationale for park boundaries based on ecological criteria which are pertinent to national park purposes.

(Notes are made on the status and distribution of some mammals).

Key Words: mammals, distribution, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#144

Tinker, A.H. 1969. Final report of small mammals study Kluane Lake, Yukon Territory, summer 1968. Unpubl.Rep. Canadian Wildlife Service. Edmonton. 19 pp.

Abstract

The climate to which small mammals are subjected may be very different from that to which a larger animal would be subjected if living in the same place. The micro-climate is less frequently measured than is the macro-climate, therefore it is often assumed that animals live under conditions which actually do not exist for them. It seems quite likely that the changes occurring in the micro-climate may influence the distribution of animals in an area. In the present study, the relative humidity of the air inside of the nesting chamber appears to be the critical factor in determination of occupancy of a nest.

Key Words: small mammals, habitat, distribution, southwestern Yukon Territory.

#145

Urquhart, D.R. 1983. Furbearers and Forest Management in Yukon. A three-part review and analysis of information concerning the habits and status of northern furbearers in relation to common forest management practices. Forest Resources Division, Northern Affairs Program. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 142 pp.

Abstract

Report concerns three aspects of northern furbearer ecology and behaviour in relation to forest management. Part one profiles each of the 12 economically important forest dwelling Yukon furbearers. Between 1974/75 and 1980/81, Lynx contributed almost 50% of total fur export revenue, marten nearly 20% and muskrat 10%. Remaining 11 species ranged between 4.21% and 0.1%. Part two examines relationship between fuelwood cutting and fur harvesting in two burns. From this could only be concluded that a) recorded fur harvest data do not support assertion that fur harvests are lower on traplines exposed to woodcutting, b) fur harvest records are not reliable enough to support assertion that woodcutting does not adversely affect trapping success. Part three summarizes current knowledge of effects of various timber harvesting practices on northern furbearers. Canids would tolerate industrial sites, mustelids may avoid certain sites. Beaver and muskrat are seldom disturbed by logging activities.

Key Words: (small) mammals, fur, habitat, behavior, harvest, economics, management, Yukon Territory.

#146

Usher, P.J. 1979. Status report on fur, fish and game harvest data in the Yukon Territory. A report to the Northern Pipelines Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa. 36 pp.

Abstract

The report enumerates and evaluates the relevant data with respect to volume and value of output in the land-based economy which already exists, and suggests what other data are required and some procedures for obtaining them, in order to predict and assess the impact of pipeline construction on the land-based economy of the Yukon. Only the statistical information on fur, fish and game use currently held by the territorial or federal government agencies in the Yukon being the only data available for general use, are considered.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, research, Yukon Territory.

#147

Usher, P.J. (n.d.). The use of government fur, fish and game data series in estimating participation and harvests in the Yukon Territory. Draft Rep., Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 17 pp.

Abstract

The report enumerates and evaluates existing relevant data pertaining to fur, fish and game resource use and suggests what other data are required and some procedures for obtaining them, in order to predict and assess the impact of pipeline construction on the land-based economy of the Yukon. These data series are thought to underestimate actual harvests to a significant but unknown degree, with the magnitude of these underestimates being greater for Indian harvests than for non-native harvests. Despite this inadequate data base, ther are legitimate and instructive uses for those data series which do exist. There are enough data to identify and verify certain trends and hypotheses, and to suggest further avenues of inquiry.

Key Words: fur, harvest, economics, statistics, research, Yukon Territory.

#148

Van Zyll De Jong, C.G. 1975. The distribution and abundance of the wolverine (Gulo gulo) in Canada. Can.Field-Naturalist 89: 431-437.

Abstract

Trends in the distribution and abundance of the wolverine in Canada and their probable causes are reviewed. The species declined and the southern boundary of its distribution moved northward in eastern Canada and the prairie provinces. In British Columbia, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories wolverine numbers were less affected and major changes in distribution were not apparent. Fur production statistics suggest a possible increase in some areas in recent years. Probable causes for the observed changes in distribution and abundance are exploitation by humans, decline of caribou populations, and possibly wolf control.

Key Words: mammals-wolverine, distribution, abundance, fur, harvest, statistics, Yukon Territory.

#149

Westworth, D.A., Archibald, W.R. 1977. Preliminary assessment of the impact of the proposed Alaska Highway gas pipeline on fur bearing animals. In: Alaska gas highway project: environmental concerns and recommendations of the Yukon Wildlife Branch. Government of Yukon Publications. pp. 55-92.

Abstract

The report, 1) provides an overview of the status of principal species of furbearers in areas effected by the proposed pipeline, 2) describes those aspects of the biology and life history of these species that could render them susceptible to disturbance by pipeline activity, 3) evaluates the potential impact of the proposed project with reference to known effects of pipeline construction in neighbouring jurisdictions, 4) makes recommendations for minimizing impact and for acquiring baseline data necessary for allowing meaningful assessment.

Insufficient data exists on the abundance and distribution of all furbearers, and studies of these aspects should be initiated. A number of guidelines to be adopted for protection of drainage patterns and stream and like crossings is presented. Surveys should be conducted prior to any disturbance to identify and avoid den sites for foxes, coyotes, wolves and wolverines. Construction should not occur within one mile of known active dens of wolves or wolverines and within 0.5 mile of fox and coyote dens. Provision should be made for construction of "windows" to avoid disturbance of marten, lynx and other major fur bearers during the natal and post-natal denning period. Research should be initiated in conjunction with existing corridors to determine the effect of pipeline construction on the movement patterns of furbearing mammals. Strict policies to prevent poaching should be introduced. Guidelines should be established to minimize disturbance to furbearers during pipeline surveillance. Construction camps, storage areas, access roads and compressor stations should be located at least one mile away from streams and valley bottoms.

Key Words: (small) mammals, habitat, management, Yukon Territory.

#150

Willis Cunliffe Tait & Co. Ltd. 1980. Furbearers. In: Resource inventory and planning report, Chadburn Lake Park Reserve. Delcan Ltd. On file, Wildlife Management Branch, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Whitehorse. 138 pp.

Abstract

A short note on the occurrence of furbearers in the Chadburn Lake area.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, southern Yukon Territory.

#151

Young, G.O. 1947. Alaskan-Yukon trophies won and lost. Standard Publications. Huntington, West Virginia. 273 pp.

Abstract

Pp.160:...saw a large gray timber wolf coming...(Generc River).

Key Words: mammals, distribution, western Yukon Territory.

#152

Youngman, P.M. 1964. Range extensions of some mammals from northwestern Canada. Nat.Mus.Can.Nat.Hist.Paper 23: 1-6.

Abstract

A number of mammal species, collected since 1960, were found to constitute range extensions into the Yukon Territory: Sorex cinereus cinereus, Sorex cinereus ugyunak, Sorex arcticus tundrensis, Microsorex hoyi intervectus, Peromyscus maniculatus borealis, Microtus pennsylvanicus, Microtus longicaudus vellerosus, Microtus miurus, Synaptomys borealis dalli, Dicrostonyx torquatus, Zapus hudsonius hudsonius, Odocoileus hemionus hemionus.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#153

Youngman, P.M. 1972. Type specimens of mammals in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa. National Museums of Canada, Publications in Zoology, no. 7. 7 pp.

Abstract

The collection of recent mammals at the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, includes holotypes of five insectivores, four lagomorphs, 35 rodents, 10 carnivores, two pinnipeds, and two artiodactyls, as well as three neotypes of the latter order (including Evotomys dawsone Merriam of Finlayson River, Y.T., Microtus cantator Anderson of Teepee Lake, Y.T., Dicrostonys torquatus nunatakensis Youngman of S. Chapman Lake, Y.T., and Euarctos randi Anderson of Sheldon Mountain, Y.T.).

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, Yukon Territory.

#154

Youngman, P.M. 1975. Mammals of the Yukon Territory. Nat.Mus.Nat.Sc.Publ. Zool. no. 10. 192 pp.

Abstract

This primarily taxonomic study of the 64 species of recent mammals recorded from the Yukon Territory attempts to discover the proximate origins of terrestrial species in the northwestern Arctic and Subarctic. Ecologica data are included for some species, and distributional maps are provided for all native terrestrial species.

Sixty percent of the Yukon and Alaskan terrestrial mammals originated in the main unglaciated portion of North America to the south of the main continental glaciers, and 35 percent of the fauna in the unglaciated region in Siberia, Alaska, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories known as "Beringia". The remainder are thought to have been derived from small refugia, or are introduced species.

Key Words: (small) mammals, distribution, taxonomy, Yukon Territory.

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